Hon. T. A. Crerar,
United Grain Growers,
Winnipeg, Man.

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA AND THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VIII CALGARY, ALBERTA, APRIL 15th, 1928 No. 12

Personnel of Farm Loans Board

Grain Act Debate in Parliament

By W. T. LUCAS, M.P.

The U.F.A. and Its Membership

By H. G. L. STRANCE

Official News from the Alberta Wheat Pool

Rural Planning to Add to Convenience and Beauty of the Farm Home

A Few Notable Features of the Address on Town and Rural Planning Delivered Before the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. by H. L. Seymour, Who Is in Charge of Important New Activity

The opportunity afforded by town planning and farm betterment principles to make the home life a happy and desirable one was stressed by H. L. Seymour, director of Town Planning for the Province of Alberta, in his address to the U.F.A. Annual Convention in January last. "In Alberta," he said, "we want to do something that will strike at the very root of the matter, that will aid in the social well-being of the community by making the family a happy unit."

Mr. Seymour spoke of the possibility of new methods of subdivision for unsettled areas, taking into consideration topographical features, the proper location of roads, and the location and design of towns in relation to farm needs. He referred briefly to the Town Planning Act of the Province, which "controls the erection of signs and advertisements on highways; controls the erection of gasoline stations and refreshment booths along these highways. It provides for the preservation of certain desirable park and picnic areas, thus setting up a Provincial park system which should co-ordinate with the Federal park system—in brief preserving the natural beauties of our Province."

The first improvement needed to make for happy living, said Mr. Seymour, was running water and proper sanitary conveniences in the farm home. He had come to the conclusion that this was the first requirement as the result of experience, study and reading. "I only wish that I were an orator," he said, "that I might tell you more forcibly how important I consider the matter of sanitation on a farm. It makes for self respect, for the respect of others, and on this respect the happiness of the home is based.

"The farmers in a new country like this, who have not provided their families with these essentials of happy living, may be divided into three groups. First, the farm or farm home which has not the means, has not the money to put into effect these improvements which would provide running water and proper sanitary conveniences in the farm home.

"In the second class, and there may be many who believe that they come in such a class, are those who feel that they have not the money to supply such sanitary conveniences. All I will say is that Premier Brownlee told us recently at the Canadian Club in Vancouver, that since about 1922 Alberta had begun to be prosperous again.

"In the third class are those who have the money and who know that they have the money to provide these basic things in happy home life and have not yet provided for them, very probably because they do not know exactly how to go about it. Or it may be that they feel they have not the time to carry out this as well as other phases of farm betterment, of farm beautification. You may have a successful farm as far as financial returns are concerned but you have not been really successful until you have a successful home. I want particularly to give a message to classes two and three and urge them to be serious in this matter and to say that if you come to our Town Planning Board and speak of farm betterment, one of the first things we shall urge is this matter of farm sanitation. We will not tell you only how to improve the outward appearance of your farms and homes. Town planning deals with health and sanitary convenience as a health matter as well as a matter of comfort. *The Government of Alberta through its Health Department is ready to advise the farm owner who is serious and desirous of providing running water and sanitary conveniences in his home.* This in my opinion is the real approach to town planning—the health problems involved in proper sanitation in the farm as well as in our larger centres of population. I spent approximately two years in the collecting of information and data from the various countries, particularly from the various States in the south and I have come to the conclusion that the farmer can supply under favorable conditions most city conveniences at a cost at least not much more than would be paid by the city dweller for the same improvements.

"I have stressed particularly the matter of water supply and sewage disposal because these are basic, but there are other conveniences such as electric light and power and we can only look forward to that ideal condition, as exemplified to some extent in the Province of Ontario, when electric transmission lines will traverse our own Province.

"May I say just one word to that one class who have not the funds to supply running water and sanitary conveniences. Experience and study have shown that the dry earth closet can be constructed under covered way or in a sanitary manner attached to the home at not much greater cost than the ordinary dug privy, but of course will require to be cared for at regular intervals."

In regard to the grouping of farm buildings, the result of haphazard building had been, in many cases, "a conglomeration of buildings of all shapes and sizes, and facing in all directions, making it impossible for any farmer, however scientific, to economically carry out his work." The home buildings should also be located with a view to their relationship to the highway and approaches and to planting. Grass, and trees properly grouped, were wonderful assets in the improving of any home and home grounds. While the ordinary lawn needs artificial watering, experiments made at Vermilion had shown that a [illegible] could be maintained by leaving the grass at least two inches high and cutting with a mower, thus preventing bleeding and conserving the natural moisture in the soil. This was just one instance of the work that was being done by both the Federal and Provincial foresters and horticulturists. At one time it had been thought that trees would not grow in Alberta, but improved methods had changed that. Certainly, flowers would grow. An authority on the subject had said that the homelikeness of a residence depended mainly on trees, yet it should be pointed out that the lawn should not be entirely covered by foliage. Planting should not obscure the view of the house, but rather set it off.

Town planning, properly understood, concluded Mr. Seymour, could maintain the natural beauties of the Province and enhance them through planting and the erection of structures suitable to their sites. "We can avoid the evils of congestion in our urban centres and overcome the disadvantages of dispersion in our rural areas. We can be always in the lead in that which is really worth while—a Province of happy homes."



H. L. SEYMOUR, C.E.

CANADIAN JERSEYS

Over 50 head of registered Canadian Jerseys have been sold to buyers from the State of Mississippi since March 1st last. The greater part of this number were of calf club calibre and mostly ranged in age from six to fifteen months, although there were half a dozen young bulls, a few imported in-calf heifers, and a limited number of in-calf heifers. Buyers from Mississippi required that these heifers be either from tested dams or by sires whose dams were tested.

SUCCESSFUL ONE-DAY CANVASS

Sixteen members, some of them new members, were secured in a canvass put on by two members of Basket U.F.A. Local on one day about the end of March, says a report from the secretary, I. B. Mallett. Four more members joined at the meeting held April 6th, bringing the total membership up to 31. At this meeting the business was disposed of by ten o'clock, and was followed by a short dialogue, put on by three of the members, which was highly appreciated. The floor was then cleared for dancing until midnight, when the ladies served a delightful lunch.

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THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WOOL SALE

Editor
O. SUDERMAN EDWIN

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EDITORIAL

SHIPPERS' INTEREST SAFEGUARDED

An inconspicuous item recently appeared in the daily press, announcing that the Toronto Livestock Exchange had been taken over by the Federal Minister of Agriculture, to be conducted by him until such time as the exchange adopts "the practice of depositing money received on consignment goods in a special shippers' trust account." This action followed an attempt by the Exchange to defy a ruling of the Minister, an attempt which ended in the failure of legal proceedings instituted by the Exchange.

The episode recalls one of the important services rendered to the farmers through the U.F.A. group first elected to Ottawa in 1921. Prior to that time, there had been no adequate protection for the shipper of consignment goods. Money so received might be placed in the private account of the firm doing business for the shipper, although of course such money was not the firm's property. The point was that if the firm should get into financial difficulties, the interest of the shipper would be imperilled.

Acting in behalf of the U.F.A. group at Ottawa, George Coote, M.P., some years ago brought this shippers' grievance to notice of the Department. The group pressed for a remedy. It was as a result of this action that a ruling was adopted directing that money received on consignment goods should be placed in a special shippers' trust account. And it is this ruling that the Toronto exchange has unsuccessfully challenged.

The service which the Farmer group at Ottawa can render to their industry does not lie in the field of legislation alone. It lies in part in the influence they can bring to bear to change departmental regulations which are unfair to the producers. And it is worth while to recall at this time, that one of the first acts of the U.F.A. representatives after election to Ottawa was to secure this important safeguard of the producer's interest in livestock exchange transactions.

* * *

WHY NOT "GO SLOW"?

There is one conclusive reason why Alberta cannot afford to "go slow" in the matter of public ownership of power development. It is that, as Hon. Gifford Pinchot has shown in an article which is quoted elsewhere in this issue, the interests which are seeking to entrench themselves here—and not without considerable success—are linked up with "the dominating financial powers of the world." These powers are far stronger than any political Government. They represent the real Government of the world, whose wide-spread interlocking interests lay the basis for financial dictatorship.

The time to safeguard Alberta's future is before the power trust interests become firmly established. Afterwards we may be confronted, as Gifford Pinchot shows the United States is confronted, by a power dictatorship which can defy successfully every attempt to assert public authority. The safeguarding of Alberta's future in this field of power development is the most urgent problem of the moment in this Province. If the U.F.A. fail in this it may fail in all.

* * *

PROVINCE PLANNING

(Ottawa Citizen)

The Province of Alberta has a new planning law and an administrative organization to carry it into effect. Apparently the local Government has taken a long step in advance, for the new system has in it the thought of making real the vision of order, convenience and beauty for the whole Province which Premier Brownlee or some other enthusiast has seen.

Yet the moving force, it would seem, is not to be an idealist ruler but a united and aspiring people. There is power in the new planning commission to do a great many things corrective of shiftlessness, ugliness and disorder, but evidently care is to be taken to exercise that power with a view, not to spectacular and intermittent display, but to constant, solid progress.

Everything is covered, from annual extensions of the Provincial parks system to planning the layout of buildings on a farm; and from changes in the line of the village Main street to orderly creation of a Province-wide system of highways.

It is evident that, in carrying this great reform into effect, that admirable social, political and commercial organization known as the United Farmers of Alberta is greatly depended upon. Not that that body as such is given undue power, but that its influence is to be counted upon to bring the people into active co-operation with the authorities in the effort to build the Province on right lines. This will show the United Farmers of Alberta at its very best; and all Canada, and all the world, should wish the combination of government and society the greatest success.

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of U.F.A. Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

SMOKY LAKE REORGANIZED

Smoky Lake U.F.A. Local was reorganized on March 28th, with N. Odynak and Tony Nowakowsky as officers. There are twelve paid-up members.

AVONDALE ORGANIZED

Avondale U.F.A. Local, near Irma, was organized recently with G. M. Whitsley and H. D. Vesey as officers. Meetings will be held in the Paschendale and Avonglen schoolhouses.

LEXINGTON U.F.A. LOCAL

Following addresses by Mrs. Banner and J. K. Sutherland, directors for Acadia, Lexington joint Local in the Youngstown district, was organized on March 14th. Jas. B. Lynn and H. van Dam were elected officers.

PROGRESS AT BARRHILL

Barrhill U.F.A. Local, organized by M. Jensen last winter, is making satisfactory progress, according to word received from the secretary, A. E. Beningfield. A. H. Larson is the president, and there are eleven paid up members. This Local is in the Barons district.

SYLVAN GLEN MASQUERADE

Sylvan Glen U.F.A. Local held a masquerade dance in Thorntonville schoolhouse on April 5th, states E. T. Stanton. "The music was good, and all enjoyed themselves. The costumes were hard to judge, there were so many clever and pretty ones. However, the first prize was awarded to Thomas Burton, and the ladies' first to Mrs. Shaw. The lunch was really something to remember."

LUCK AT JARVIS

The whist party and dance, given by Jarvis U.F.A. Local in the U.F.A. Hall, recently proved a very enjoyable affair and was largely attended, reports Mrs. E. T. Stanton, who adds: "And who dares to say there is no such thing as luck? The section foreman won the big shovel. That the music was good is attested by the fact that the dance continued until dawn."

CAYLEY ANNUAL SUPPER

About 200 persons attended the annual supper of Cayley U.F.A. Local, held on March 27th, in the I.O.O.F. Hall. The U.F.W.A. Local catered, Mrs. Chester Seagle heading a very capable committee. G. G. Coote spoke briefly. Mrs. Dwelle and H. E. MacLeod, U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. directors for the constituency, gave short addresses, which were followed by an hour's entertainment by Calgary artists. W. V. Brockway presided.

RESULTS OF MONEY

Blueberry and Whitburn U.F.A. Local recently passed a resolution asking the U.F.A. Central Office and the Provincial Legislature to co-operate with the Saskatchewan Government and the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, "on behalf of Provincial autonomy with Federal Government as provided by the B.N.A. Act." The preamble of the resolution sets forth that although it has been assumed that the Federal Government had complete control of the issuing of money for the medium of exchange, that in 1921 the decision of the Privy Council in the Creran case was that the Provinces have control of the products grown within their confines; and maintains that it is reasonable for the Provinces also to issue money for the exchange of their products.

BEDDINGTON RAISES LARGE SUM

Beddington U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals recently held a concert, dance and sale of miscellaneous articles, states W. H. Evans, secretary of the U.F.A. Local. The hall was filled to capacity and the residents of the district responded nobly in gifts to the sale and also in purchases, as the splendid sum of $350.60 was raised. Canvassers are now seeking donations to the building fund and it is hoped sufficient money will be raised to enable a new hall to be built this summer.

GREEN VALLEY REORGANIZED

Reorganization of Green Valley U.F.A. Local was effected recently. A. Zeiner was elected president, C. Petrie, vice-president, and Wm. F. Bergstede, secretary. The first meeting was very successful, says Mr. Bergstede, as everyone present seemed to feel that the U.F.A. was a movement for promoting harmony and community welfare, and for education in the principles of co-operation. R. Petrie rendered some enjoyable musical selections; there were some dialogues, also several songs and some recitations. The ladies served lunch, and the evening was concluded with a few dances.

NEW MEMBERS JOINING

"New members are joining up right along, and more interest is being shown in the Local than I have seen for some time," says a letter from H. C. Bell, secretary of Fawcett U.F.A. Local. This Local recently enjoyed a visit from H. Critchlow, director, and C. Antonson, who gave talks on co-operation, the proposed new school act, and other matters. The regular meeting was held April 1st, with a good attendance, at the home of James Russel. Following the meeting, adds Mr. Bell, "members, their wives and friends, spent the remainder of the night enjoying themselves in dance and song."

JUNIOR CONFERENCE FUND, 1929

Mar. 30	Science Mound	$5.00
Apr. 3	Renfrew U.F.W.A.	5.00
Apr. 3	Progressive U.F.W.A.	5.00
Apr. 4	Bulwark U.F.A.	5.00
Apr. 4	Travers U.F.W.A.	5.00
Apr. 9	Midway U.F.A.	5.00
Apr. 10	Lougheed U.F.A.	5.00
Apr. 10	Raley U.F.W.A.	5.00
Apr. 11	Saxamith U.F.W.A.	5.00
Apr. 11	Cornwall Valley U.F.W.A.	10.00
Apr. 11	White U.F.W.A.	5.00
		$60.00

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT DEBATED

"Resolved that capital punishment be abolished" was the subject of a debate held by the New Norway U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals recently, says a report from J. F. Lundberg, chairman of the U.F.A. Local. The hall was filled to capacity. Mrs. Hodgkinson, assisted by Mrs. Alackson and the Misses Alackson, J. Campbell and I. Westvick, gave a program of instrumental and vocal selections. W. Hodgkinson and S. Westvick took the affirmative of the debate, while C. Everest and D. Downing supported the negative. The judges, Messrs. Black, Schnor and Wilson, decided that the negative team had defeated the resolution by six points. Refreshments were served.

DIRECTORS VISIT LANGFORD

Langford U.F.A. Local recently decided to hold meetings alternately in the Langford and Renzville schoolhouses, in order to encourage residents of those districts to join, states Norman Courts, secretary. "We were visited by our U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Directors, J. K. Sutherland and Mrs. Banner, who gave us a very earnest and enthusiastic account of our Pools and their relation to the U.F.A. Mr. Sutherland's earnest appeal for everyone to join the U.F.A. we believe was instrumental in materially increasing our membership." It has been decided to hold Acadia Wheat Pool Local meetings in conjunction with the U.F.A. Local, states Mr. Courts.

REVIEW OF YEAR'S WORK

The following resume of the activities of Progressive U.F.A. Local during 1928 has been forwarded by Mrs. B. Heath:

"At the joint meeting held in January, Wm. Irvine, M.P., gave a very interesting talk, and also attended the ladies' afternoon meeting the week following. On U.F.A. Sunday, Mr. Corbett kindly spoke to the joint U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. The social activities included three parties held during the spring by the ladies. At the first, men and women each contributed six items to the program; the second was an afternoon card party, to which all the ladies of the district were invited; and the third, a whist drive and dance. During the summer a lawn social was held at the home of one of the members; the annual picnic was held jointly with the Sunday School. In October, the annual chicken supper was given, and was very largely attended. As a result of these activities, the Local ended its financial year with a balance of approximately $200.

"The papers given covered a diversity of subjects, the following being a few: Canadianization; Radio and its Effects (which was voted a very interesting paper); Music; Rural Education (which resulted in a lengthy and highly illuminating debate); the Growth of Canada; a thoughtful paper on Household Economics, as well as a helpful one on Canning. The roll call at both evening and afternoon meetings was answered by something helpful, applicable to the season, or instructive. Two delegates were sent to the Annual Convention and one Junior member to the Junior Conference, all three bringing back very interesting reports."

STAUNTON WINTER ACTIVITIES

Staunton U.F.A. Local (a joint Local) has now a membership of 31, states Mrs. R. Burton, secretary. "We have been meeting twice monthly during the winter, and have had some very interesting meetings. At one meeting we had the case for public ownership of electric power put very plainly and convincingly before us by T. G. Levins; at another meeting a discussion on immigration was led by Mrs. Thorburn. Another meeting was occupied by the report of our delegate to the Convention, Mrs. A. Scott. We had a visit from our district agriculturist, E. L. Gray, Hanna, who spoke on pure seed and poultry. At the close of his address a pure seed club was formed. On Saturday last we enjoyed a visit from our Directors, Mrs. Banner and J. K. Sutherland, and both gave much interesting information on the different phases of U.F.A. work and the achievements of the various Pools, Mr. Sutherland drawing our attention especially to the Livestock and Dairy Pools. Earlier in the month a large crowd listened to C. Axelson, who advocated adherence to the U.F.A. organization as a guarantee for continued success of the various Pools. The social side hasn't been neglected either, as the entertainment committee has provided a fortnightly dance through the winter, one of the evenings being given to a box social, another to a card party and another to a masquerade."

Hugh Allen Honored at Wembley Banquet

Seventy Persons Present at Gathering of U.F.A. District Association

About seventy persons attended the banquet given by the Wembley U.F.A. District Association, in honor of Hugh Allen, M.L.A., says the *Grande Prairie Herald*. C. F. Hopkins acted as toastmaster. He contrasted the condition of farmers today with that of years ago, when the lot of the tiller of the soil was an extremely hard one, attributing the improvement to the work of the farmers' organizations. Mr. Hopkins then proposed the health of the local M.L.A. Mr. Allen, in replying, gave a resume of the recent session of the Legislature. Referring to the forty-minute rule, he said it greatly facilitated the work of the session, and curtailed its length. Mr. Allen dealt with the proposed new School Act. While there was some criticism, he said, all parties and most of the people were agreed that closer supervision of the rural schools was necessary, and that the establishment of high schools in the rural districts was imperative if the sons and daughters of the farmers were to be given equal opportunities with city children. Mr. Allen also spoke of the sale of the Provincial railways, the gas tax, the natural resources, and several matters of local interest. M. C. White, president of Scenic Heights U.F.A. Local, H. T. Lamont, Mr. Pool, E. H. Keith, Pool Director, I. V. Macklin, of the U.F.A. Central Board, Gordon Sherk, president of the Wembley U.F.A. Local, J. W. Sawyer, secretary of the district association, also spoke.

At a business meeting of the district association, held in the Wembley Community Hall, addresses were given by Mr. Allen and by Mr. Craig, of the Livestock Shipping Association, who spoke of the difficulties encountered by the Livestock Pool, and the progress made so far. Plans were being considered for the establishing of packing plants at Calgary and Edmonton. I. V. Macklin urged the delegates to further co-operative buying wherever possible.

HONOR DEPARTING MEMBERS

The members of Beddington U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals and friends of the district gathered in the U.F.A. Hall to bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. C. Scott, members of the Locals, who are leaving the district.

A program of songs and recitations was given and afterwards dancing until midnight. At the close of the program, Mrs. Wall, president of the U.F.W.A., presented Mrs. Scott with an upholstered rocking chair. Mr. Wall, President of the U.F.A. Local, presented Mr. Scott with an arm chair. Mr. and Mrs. Wall, on behalf of the Locals, expressed their regret at losing such loyal members but wished them every success in their new home. At the same time Mrs. Barker was presented with an upholstered rocking chair as a small token of the Local U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. appreciation of her efforts and assistance in making our socials a success. —W. H. Evans, secretary, Beddington U.F.A. Local.

DEBATE SCHOOL BILL

A debate was held in the West Salisbury Church on April 2nd. Subject: Resolved that the proposed changes in the School Act are in the best interests of Rural Education. Affirmative speakers: R. H. M. Bailey, West Salisbury; J. D. Christie, East Edmonton. Negative: F. Rickett, West Salisbury, T. Walker, Ellerslie. Judges: G. R. Ball, F. R. Haythorne, West Salisbury, and J. James, Ellerslie.

A full house greeted the speakers and the audience seemed to be quite interested in the question under discussion. The speakers for the affirmative claimed that under the proposed new system rural education would get a boost that has been long delayed. They declared that the old system was obsolete. Progress in everything was evident, why stand still in educational matters? They stressed the point of the need for a better educational system in rural districts in order to back up the co-operative movement by giving more and better educated leaders. The new movement was in the proper direction and would be the means of placing the rural child more on a par with the city pupil. They pointed out that the Minister of Education was offering to rural Alberta an opportunity to establish a system of education under specialists' control. Why not grasp it and do away with the present slipshod systems. They also advocated the one taxing area as the only fair means of taxation for educational purposes.

The negative speakers contended that the present system was doing fine. Why change it at an additional cost to the ratepayer? They argued that the new system would be too autocratic taking the control away from the Local Board. They made the claim that if the proposed act were put into force that it would prejudice the interests of the older settled districts to the advantage of districts on the outskirts of the Province.

F. R. Haythorne summed up the argument for the judges and stated that the judges were unanimous in giving decision in favor of the affirmative.

BEST MEETINGS SINCE 1921

"The best meetings we have had since the Local was organized in 1921" is the way A. McCready, secretary of Ewing U.F.A. Local, describes the 1929 meetings. And the reason given is, "That we mix business with pleasure; also we give each members something to do. At the January meeting we decided to appoint two or more members to look after each meeting, taking care to have different members each time. When the first meeting proved successful, we invited non-members to look after the program, thus making a community affair of our meetings. We have a small membership but a big time. So far only two new members have joined up. We are planting the seed. That's our part as members, and who can tell what the harvest will bring forth? We have a program and refreshments at each meeting. This brings most of the people in our district out, and by so doing they get to know what the U.F.A. is accomplishing."

McCafferty U.F.A. Hall Officially Opened

Large Gathering in New Community Hall —Ideals of the U.F.A.

On Monday, March 4th, the U.F.A. Community Hall at McCafferty was officially opened. Although travelling was not of the best, the day was ideal and the neighborhood turned out in great force. The committee, in making the arrangements, felt that on such an occasion all organizations keenly and directly interested in rural life should be represented. Mr. Woollett, of the United Church, and Father Murphy represented the clergy, and in kindly witty speeches congratulated the local residents on the result of their joint efforts and tendered some excellent advice as to the uses the hall might be put to.

B. C. Lees, who has done more than any other to make the hall an accomplished fact, dwelt in his usual straightforward manner on the necessity for organization, working together and living within our income.

E. A. Corbett, of the University, who was asked to deliver the opening address, told in brief the history of agrarian organization, and especially that of the United Farmers of Alberta. In his opinion the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. were the soundest experiments in democratic progress that Canada had ever seen. The reason, he said, was not far to seek. The movement had grown up from among the farmers themselves and was the direct result of the pressure of economic conditions that demanded improvement. The movement had its roots in the soil and had been inspired and sustained through the years by an idealism which gave it health and vitality. Many people were asking the question: "How long will the U.F.A. last?" It would last as long as its members adhered to the fundamental principles of co-operation upon which it is based and by which it lives.

Three things were needed:

(1) **Vision of its possibilities.**

(2) **Education.** Blind enthusiasm for an organization was not good enough. A thorough study of world problems was essential to an understanding of the problems that face every man in his own district. An educated public opinion would continue to be the strongest argument in favor of the organization and the surest guarantee of its future.

(3) **Unchanging loyalty of every member to the organization.**

Between speeches, community singing was indulged in and items were rendered

by Miss Evans and the school children. Much credit is due the teachers for the excellence of the children's performances. At the conclusion the ladies served lunch, which was thoroughly enjoyed. The social spirit pervading the whole gathering was of the very best.

E. HERBERT SPENCER,
Chairman, Hall Board.

Ask Pool to Evolve Grading System

Big Valley to Munson U.F.A. Also Asks Grading by Protein and Baking Test

Discussion of wheat grading occupied a large part of the time at the last meeting of the Big Valley to Munson U.F.A. District Association, held in Rowley on April 4th. Grading on the basis of protein content was discussed quite fully by Major Strange, Mr. Taylor, Col. Robinson, Mr. Hansen and others, says a report received from the secretary, A. J. Russell.

Major Strange, in an address which also dealt with some phases of wheat raising, pointed out some of the difficulties of grading on the protein content basis, and spoke of the universal confidence of purchasers on the world's markets in our Government grades. He thought one of the big difficulties was in the number of grades, stating the farmers gave the Pool Central Selling Agency 500 grades to handle in the last season. The outcome of the discussion was a resolution in favor of grading by protein analysis and baking test.

Another resolution asked that the Wheat Pool be prepared to evolve a satisfactory grading system and put it into effect when eighty per cent of the wheat is delivered to the Pool.

Seed cleaning plants were discussed, and G. A. Forster, M.L.A., and Major Strange gave some interesting information. It was stated that the points under consideration to receive Government assistance in this respect are Grande Prairie, Morrin, and High River.

Address by G. A. Forster

G. A. Forster gave the meeting a mass of information dealing with the work of the last sitting of the Legislature. "He gave a very interesting talk and was heartily applauded," writes Mr. Russell. "Mr. Forster came a long way for this meeting on a cold disagreeable day, and deserves a great deal of credit."

Formation of a local livestock shipping association was discussed at some length. Figures were given which showed that a saving might be made of about fifty per cent of freight and handling charges, in addition to getting proper grading and top prices.

Col. Robinson spoke briefly on the work of the Dairy Pool.

A resolution was passed asking that before appointment to Government positions connected with the farming industry, applicants should receive the endorsation of the nearest U.F.A. Locals.

The president, N. V. Fearnehough, was in the chair during both afternoon and evening sessions. The ladies of the community served an excellent lunch between five and six o'clock, and also had a cup of coffee and more lunch ready when the meeting broke up in the evening, which, says Mr. Russell, was greatly appreciated by all present.

U.F.A. Veterans' Section

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT SCHEME

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

I was glad to notice an article in *The U.F.A.* re revaluation for Soldier Settlers, as most of the newspapers seem to ignore the predicament of the soldier settler today, ten years after the close of the war.

As a rule the newspapers have made a practice of lauding the case of the odd successful soldier settler, a small percentage, as an investigation would show, and seem to class the large majority of soldier settlers, who have gone in the hole as poor settlers; also that appears to be the view taken by the officials of the Soldier Settlement Board, where most of these newspaper articles originate.

In the Edmonton district, for example, the papers mentioned that 500 soldier settlers out of a total of 1200 had applied for revaluation. This does not include the many abandoned soldier settler farms in the same districts, of men who had paid a cash ten per cent deposit and other expenses, in most cases representing all the capital of the young returned soldier. These places are now being occupied under the Land Settlement Scheme.

Example of "Justice"

What an example of justice that men who had represented their country in war and did so much to bring Canada before the eyes of the world, should be in this predicament. After being treated with respect both by the British and French people, the returned man naturally expected at the least a square deal from his own country, and what has happened is ten years of poverty, anxiety, and suspense for most of these men, whose health and nerves were in no fit state for this ordeal? The officials of the Soldier Settlement Board and the newspapers make a big noise about pioneering. The soldier settler has done enough in France and the last ten years trying to get started again under many disadvantages.

Those Who Benefitted

The real-estate men and officials of the Soldier Settlement Board are the people who have benefitted under this wonderful scheme,—not the man on the land. What a good advertisement for Canada when the immigrant is catered to before her returned men!

It should not be forgotten the conditions the Soldier Settler has had to contend with, buying at inflated prices, and then confronted with a drop in grain, stock and land values, having to attempt to carry on these high values in the payments to Soldier Settlement Board. What chance did any man have under these conditions? Many places had only a small acreage under cultivation, some with bush to contend with, others weeds.

What is a weedy place worth? What a wonderful opportunity for the young married man in most cases with a growing family. All honor to the man who has hung on under his load of debt that the Soldier Settlement Scheme planted on his shoulders.

The returned man does not blow about what he went through over there, does not even say Canada won the war, but he should have at least justice for his little bit.

Under Western conditions it is a problem to make a living off a quarter section, unless very convenient to markets. Most of the soldier settlers occupy quarter sections, and any old-timer wise to conditions always advocates at least half a section of land.

It is to be hoped in the interests of the soldier settler that the personnel of the committee sitting on revaluation are men of character, of unbiassed opinions, not real estate boosters that put false values on everything, but men who are working for the honor of their country.

The individual soldier settler has to stand up against quite an organization with a poor chance of putting forward his ideas of justice against lawyers and real estate men ready to question everything. The U.F.A. would be doing a great work in seeing that the soldier settlers were provided with the best of counsels in this respect.

Trusting your organization will give this letter earnest consideration, and if what I have said is thought to be worth putting in print, or even in part, let it be in the interests of the soldier settlers as a whole.

Yours truly,
SOLDIER SETTLER.

ON AN ABANDONED FARM

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

I read the letter in *The U.F.A.* put in by a 1919 Soldier Settler re Revaluation of Land. Now, I am a settler on an abandoned soldier's farm. They did not tell me before I left home that they were going to place me on a farm abandoned by a soldier settler. If they had, I don't think I would be here, for the farm they put me on was under weeds for three years; that is what a soldier settler left for the immigrant.

Now, what I would like to know is: What better chance have we than the soldier settler? We have the same price to pay for the land as they had, and in some cases more. The whole trouble is the returned soldiers paid too much for the land in the first place, so where returned soldiers failed they expect the Empire settlers to pay. Now that can't be done, for a man with a family that has to pay the Board about $500 a year, and pay all expenses of a quarter of land. I don't see how it is to be done. We see by his letter, if a soldier settler gets a reduction $1,200 of his land he does not benefit. Who does? I know I would be mighty glad if I could get $1,200 off, but no such luck.

Now, my advice to the 1919 soldier settler is to get rid of the Soldier Settlement Board, especially their supervisors, who are going around in closed cars teaching people to farm, when most of them have been failures themselves. If this can be accomplished, he may get rid of some of the canker, but I would like him to show me where the immigrant has a better chance. If he is a good liar, he can make money.

EMPIRE SETTLER.
Trochu, Alberta.

A COUNTER-EVIL

"I understand, William," said the minister, "that you caught the Smith boys fishing last Sabbath. I trust you did everything in your power to discourage such evil practices."

"Oh, yes, sir," returned little Willie, "I sure did. I stole their fish."—*The Angler.*

The U.F.A. Convention From a Sympathetic Independent's Point of View

By J. H. HODSON, Wetaskiwin

As a contract holder in the Wheat Pool and a one-time member of the U.F.A. I was naturally interested in the proceedings of the Annual Convention, and so I attended, as an observer, on my own.

The falling off of the organization's membership was the main theme of President Wood's able address. But he declared that he was not alarmed. I do not think he has need to be, for after all the U.F.A. is by far the strongest political organization in the Dominion of Canada. It most effectually covers the Province of Alberta, and the spirit of its membership is such as guarantees a sincere and wholehearted allegiance toward the principles to which the organization subscribes.

I might say here that I dropped out of the organization when it elected to go into politics, as my views on tariff policy more nearly agree with that of almost every country with the exception of my own. But this is not the place to discuss them.

"The Government," the President said in the course of his address, "has nothing to do but take care of the business of the Province while you operate the political machinery." Thus is officially fixed the status of the organization as a political one, and will obviate a good deal o wasted breath on the part of members who have been in the habit of denying the obvious.

President Wood's encomiums on the Government "for which the organization is responsible" are undoubtedly well deserved, and his remarks on its efficiency and economy are true.

While I am not, for reasons stated above, a member of the U.F.A., I have no desire to see the organization lose its place as a power in the Province, and it is with considerable diffidence that I, a non-member, offer a suggestion which, I believe, may be of value to the organization.

Since the automobile has become practically standard equipment on almost all farms, a distance of ten miles is no more than a distance to two used to be. In view of which fact there is no necessity for a great number of small Locals. Fewer, bigger and better Locals, it seems to me, should be the order of the day. Large Locals meeting—perhaps in their own halls—in centrally located towns and villages would likely have better, more interesting meetings. Big frogs in small puddles would get a better perspective of their own size in larger ponds. Resolutions to be presented at Annual Conventions would pass over larger meshed screens made out of broader critical perception. Socially, these monthly or bi-monthly meetings would loom large. Ambitious programs of entertainment could be sponsored and maintained. These would, in themselves, be attractive to the rank and file and an inducement for the younger people to join.

Returning to a discussion of the Convention: I gathered that there was little comfort from it for those of the two other political parties with whom I talked. It was hoped that the proposed school legislation would be turned down. It received, however, the sanction of the Convention and would, I think, have had more support had its provisions been better understood. The compulsory Rail Insurance proposal, as it should have been, was turned down cold. Coercion in these modern days is bad. Its use, not to be recommended in any circumstances.

No less than eighty resolutions remained on the agenda at noon on Friday, the last day of the Convention. Some of them were of little if any general importance. Crows and magpies were the subject of one debate, and it occurred to me that if the farmers do not turn out and shoot up the nests of these marauders, that the Government can do little about it. I thought that the subject of weeds should have had a more prominent place on the agenda. The weed menace is real, serious and important. It was left to H.W. himself to untangle the snarl in which the Convention was involved on the subject of the administration of the Grain Act. This was a resolution dealing with the shortcomings of the Board of Grain Commissioners. The sub-amendment which was eventually deleted made a good resolution ridiculous. A few words from the President were sufficient to show the Convention its error. His was a masterly piece of reasoning, his action an efficient piece of work. The same sort of wisdom might well have been brought to bear on a resolution from Claresholm which rather impertinently, I thought, asked the Government in so many words to flout the decision of over ninety thousand electors whose direct vote authorized the establishment of the beer-rooms. In this connection, I myself have seen conditions in Saskatchewan and can testify to the wisdom of our own electorate. Very many people in Saskatchewan envy our Liquor Legislation. Manitoba, too, has found it desirable to follow our example. In view of these facts the last hour of a depleted Convention was not the time to bring up a resolution of such a challenging nature to the general public, and one calculated to embarrass the Government in carrying out the people's will on the matter.

Personally I am convinced that a comparatively mild glass of beer is a desirable substitute for a full bottle of rum. But, by and large, the proceedings were fruitful and dignified. One desiring to be honest in his criticism must congratulate all who took part in the Convention.

To Finance Modern Plant in Calgary

Subject to ratification by the Provincial Government, tentative arrangements were completed in Calgary last week, for the financing of a modern creamery and milk distributing plant to be erected in Calgary by the Southern unit of the Alberta Dairy Pool. Provision will be made, it is anticipated, for a guarantee under the terms of the Guarantee Act passed by the last session of the Legislature, for assistance of co-operative marketing enterprises.

The first application received under the new act was from the Alberta Dairy Pool in respect to the Northern and Southern units. Action taken in reference to the former is described on the Dairy Pool page of this issue. Subsequent to that decision a meeting of the Boards of the North and South units (the latter of which includes the Calgary Milk Producers' Assn.) was held in Calgary, attended by Hon. R. G. Reid, and Hon. George Hoadley, who explained the terms of the new act and received detailed information in regard to the Dairy Pool's request for guarantees.

Why Should I Join the U.F.A.?

You are right to ask and we gladly answer. The advantage is that you come into touch with an organized body which has been thinking the farmers' thoughts and fighting the farmers' battles for nearly twenty-one years. It offers you the opportunity of joining a well established farmers' organization in order that you may become a factor in the work it shall do in future. It wants you to share the better life it is seeking for all our people in the assurance that you would prefer to be one of those through whose loyal and patient efforts happier conditions have been secured.

It is recognized that the fight is little more than begun. Privileged interests, manufacturing, transportation and financial corporations are organized more completely than ever, and their object is, as it has long been, to enlarge their dividends by diverting from the farmers' hands a large proportion of the products secured by his industry. We are very far yet from having adequate representation in the government of the nation and in the determination of the economic conditions under which agriculture as well as other industries must be carried on. We want you to strengthen our hands.

In general, the Association bases its hope for success upon four general methods—Organization, Education, Co-operation and Political Action as an organized economic group, setting itself to attain through these a better life for our farm people.

Individually you can accomplish little in the fight for better conditions and for the securing of a just return for the fruits of your labor and industry. The financial saving to every Alberta farmer every year owing to the existence of the U.F.A. is many times the amount of the small membership fee. The moral, social and political benefits cannot be estimated in dollars and cents, but are still more important.

(In later issues we will deal with a number of the outstanding achievements of the U.F.A. since its formation in 1909.)

The U.F.A. and ITS MEMBERSHIP

By E. G. L. STRANGE, President Canadian Seed Growers' Association

All are agreed that should the U.F.A. decay or become extinct it would be one of the saddest blows that the farmers of Alberta and the rural life of the Province would have to endure.

I have for long been quite convinced in my own mind that good as have been the accomplishments of the U.F.A. to date, including political action and the Wheat Pool, these are but comparatively small matters compared to the tremendous possibilities for improvement that are achievable both in material prosperity to the farmer and in the bettering of rural life.

I am also convinced that these fine objectives can only be attained by means of a strong, keen and interested Farmers' Organization, not only in Alberta, but in each one of the Western Provinces. I am also convinced that the efforts of these Western Farmers' organizations should be definitely co-ordinated to secure the best results.

Reason for Rural Handicap

I believe that in Alberta today improvements in material prosperity and improvements in the betterment of rural life are being sadly handicapped because of the small membership of the U.F.A., and, in addition, to the fact that *the fees allotted to the U.F.A. Central are entirely too small to accomplish much good work.*

It is an old axiom in this world that we get nothing for nothing, and while for a short time any movement can exploit a few enthusiastic individuals who are willing to give their time and energies for practically nothing and who may for a time secure splendid results, yet for a long campaign that is to continue year after year such individuals who give their services free are but broken reeds to depend on. The reason is that a time comes along when they cannot stand the pace any longer and in sheer desperation, because of the necessity of affording a decent living to their families, have to give up the work. I am sure that we all know many men who started keenly in the U.F.A. several years ago and whom today we do not hear of because of this very reason.

Example of Industrial Workers

In connection with this matter of insufficient dues to one's Central, who consequently cannot do the most effective work for the farmers nor hire the proper and necessary number of persons who can devote their full time to performing this work, I would merely mention the great success in Canada and the United States attained by the organized industrial workers through their Trades Unions. These people, in the main, pay dues to their organizations not of $3 a YEAR but of sums varying from $5 to $10 per MONTH indeed, in some cases, larger amounts even than these.

It is for this reason, if one will take note, that it will be found that Trades Unions always have the necessary facts and figures at hand when fighting for an objective, because they have paid their own money to investigate and secure these facts and figures, and it is in no small measure due to this thorough preparation that Trades Unions are successful in obtaining most of the things they seek and in often imposing their desires upon Governments and others.

I personally believe that the argument often put forth that the average farmer cannot afford more than $3 a year to the U.F.A. is sheer nonsense. I have frequently noticed that those who object to the payment of the $3 a year, usually have a good, up-to-date car and think nothing of driving ten or twenty miles to the nearest town and spending from $6 to $10 on an evening's amusement with their families, and doing this, moreover, many many times during the year. Not that anyone should criticise the farmer for this expenditure on his family, but it is merely mentioned to show that a question of paying either $3 or $6 or $10 a year is really neither here nor there. I am, of course, not including in this those odd and exceptional cases of real poverty that do exist here and there.

If I am granted to be correct, or even somewhere near correct in these premises, then the question arises, what can be done to increase the membership of the U.F.A. to 30,000, 40,000 or 50,000, where it should be, and where it will have to be before the organization can efficiently and properly function for the agriculture of Alberta.

I have had in past years some experience in trying to increase the membership of organizations that have fallen off, including one organization consisting mainly of farmers. I suggest to the U.F.A. that the same mode of tactics which I have found to work out might be tried, particularly as it does not involve any expense.

In short, the method is based on the premise that if members have left the organization in large numbers, that there have been one or more definite reasons why they have done so and that therefore the first step to take before any campaign to get them back is attempted, is to ascertain the exact reason or reasons why they left.

An Effective Method

The method that I have found to work exceedingly well has been to get in touch with as many as possible of those who have left and induce them to say quite frankly why they left.

I have always found that these reasons, when totalled up and set out, are often such that very few of the officials of the organization ever considered them really serious.

After these real reasons have been discovered, then one is more than half way along the road to winning these people back. On one occasion we discovered that some quite simple changes in our organization were able to bring the bulk of them back and attract a good many others.

Suggestions to Locals

Applied to the U.F.A. in concrete form, I would suggest that the following might be done. That every Local in the U.F.A. could appoint a small committee who would make it their business to seek out every person who had once been a member and who no longer was a member, and obtain from him a frank statement as to why he left the organization. I feel quite certain, from past experience, that a quiet, diplomatic committee would have no trouble in discovering these reasons, particularly, and this is most important, if it made no endeavor to bring the lost member back at this time. In regard to Locals that have become defunct, I am sure that in most cases one or two loyal souls in the vicinity could be induced to do this work.

I would suggest that when all these reasons are obtained, they be assembled at headquarters, and carefully gone through, and that an endeavor be made to ascertain if there were not one or two common factors that had brought about the decreased membership.

Of course, I could not venture to say what the results would be in the case of the U.F.A., but I would venture to say that some surprising things would be found out, and I would say that the Central would unquestionably have in hand material that would allow them to take an entirely new vision of how to set about rebuilding the organization.

As one who has been a member of the U.F.A. practically ever since he landed in this country, some nine years ago, and who was one of the promoters of our own Local, which is still flourishing and in good shape, I am pleased to make these suggestions to the officials of the organization for what they are worth.

BOYS ARRIVE FOR TRAINING

The first group of British boys, forty in number, coming to Alberta during the present season under the arrangement between the Provincial Government and the Overseas Settlement Board, arrived in the Province this month. They have been equally divided between the schools of agriculture at Vermilion and Olds where they are being given a month's practical training in Canadian agricultural methods which will fit them for work on farms in the Province. At the conclusion of their month's course another similar group is expected to arrive and following this, two groups of British young women will come forward at intervals of a month for courses of training in practical home economics before being placed as domestic farm help.

RACIAL ILLUSIONS

"Judgments of races through sampling of individuals in so-called intelligence tests are inconclusive and for practical purposes worthless. Nor have we any reason to believe that further mixture with our present sub-stratum by immigrants from any part of Europe or Asia will destroy the integrity of our race, hybridize it, or in any way lower it. Such racial mixtures as we have in America today are in no essential different from race mixtures which have been going on for thousands of years in Europe and Asia, and which, we have no reason to believe, have ever resulted in inferior races or in breaking up civilization."—Dr. George A. Dorsey, author of "Why We Behave Like Human Beings."

THE GRAIN ACT in the HOUSE OF COMMONS

Two Days' Debate and the Outcome—Matter of Administration of Act Goes to Committee—The Wheat Pools and Mixing—The Only Final Means of Coping With Problem.

By
W. T. LUCAS, M.P.
U.F.A. Member for Camrose

OTTAWA, April 2.—The House adjourned on Friday, March 22nd, for a twelve day Easter recess. It was generally expected that the Budget debate would have been concluded before adjournment, and there is a strong possibility that such would have been the case but for an unexpected debate arising when the Chairman of the Agricultural Committee presented his third report to the House asking for a widening of the reference to said Committee.

Early in the session there appeared on the order paper three resolutions dealing with the grading of grain and the administration of the Canada Grain Act. The only one debated by the House was one introduced by Mr. Millar of Saskatchewan, asking that protein as a factor be included in the statutory definitions applying to all contract grades of wheat. This was accepted by the House and referred to the Agricultural Committee for investigation. When the Committee met, there was a general feeling that while protein was an important factor, the order of reference should be widened in order that the whole question of grading "inspection" and "administration" could be dealt with and reported thereon.

Terms of Reference Widened

It was moved in Committee that the Chairman make a request to the House as above, but when his report was presented it was found that the word "administration" had been left out. At our next meeting the Chairman ruled that in his opinion the reference asked for was wide enough to include all phases of the Act. However, as a Committee cannot report back to the House on something that has not been referred to it, there was a fear that no matter how much we discussed the administration in the Committee, if it were not specifically mentioned in the reference, we might be barred from making any recommendations regarding it. And so a number of the Western members decided to debate the question on the floor of the House and endeavor to have the administration of the Grain Act included in the reference, as it was under this heading that so much dissatisfaction had been expressed, especially over the Board of Grain Commissioners allowing the private Grain Companies to use the so-called hybrid ticket. The debate lasted for two days and finally, on motion of Mr. Coote, the report of the Agricultural Committee was amended by adding to it the words "and administration." The report, as amended, carried by a unanimous vote of the House.

As there was only one day left before the Easter adjournment, all hope of finishing the Budget debate vanished, and it is now felt that it may continue for an indefinite period when the House resumes its duties again.

The Budget, no doubt, will have been fairly well dealt with by those preceding me, so I will not take up much space on it other than to say that the so-called low-tariff Liberal Government collected last year $185,000,000 on customs import duties, an increase of $28,000,000 over the previous year, and so far as any reductions in the tariff in the present Budget are concerned, they could (as has been said) be placed in the left hand corner of a thimble.

Premier King's Alibi

The threat of the United States to raise the tariff on farm products furnishes Premier King with an alibi to do nothing to further reduce the customs tariff in Canada, so hope goes aglimmering for another year when, with the possibility of an election, an interesting Budget may be expected.

The financial statement, as presented to the House by the Finance Minister, on the face of it, is a good one, showing as it does a surplus of approximately $70,000,000, but, when one looks over the statement of the Canadian National Railways presented by the same Minister, on page 633 of Hansard, one cannot help coming to the conclusion that the surpluses presented to the House in the past few years have been in direct relation to the improved earnings of the National System rather than any saving by Governmental action. In 1920 the C. N. Railways showed a deficit of $66,000,000 and this has been reduced each year since until in 1928 we find the system showing a surplus of $7,000,000, which is indeed a remarkable showing for our publically-owned road.

When the House resumes its duties after the Easter recess, the Agricultural Committee will have its work cut out. The Committee have already had before it representatives of the three Western Wheat Pools, who presented their views and made certain representations in regard to Mixing, Car Order Book, Enlargement of the Board of Grain Commissioners to five, and a more accurate definition of No. 3 Manitoba Northern Wheat.



W. T. LUCAS, M.P.

A. J. McPhail, President of the Saskatchewan Pool and of the Central Selling Agency, stated that the three Western Pools had arrived at a unanimous decision in regard to certain amendments to the Canada Grain Act and certain regulations, first eliminating of mixing in the port of Montreal, which he claimed was confined to barley, rye and Durham wheats. In regard to mixing at the head of the lakes, he stated, speaking for the Pools:

"We believe that mixing as now carried on should be eliminated as far as it is possible and as a means to that end, we recommend that there be a higher standard established for our out-turn grades in the terminals at Fort William as against the standards used at the primary inspection points. We suggest that as a means of setting up a higher standard at Fort William, we take seventy five per cent of the average quality of each grade at the primary inspection point, together with twenty-five per cent of the minimum at the primary inspection point, and use that mixture as a standard for the out-turn grade from the terminal elevators. We believe that this will practically eliminate mixing. It will ensure a uniformly higher quality in each grade going out from the terminal elevators and we regard that as important from the standpoint of being able to secure the most dollars and cents for all our wheat."

Mr. Burnell, of Manitoba, and Mr. Plumer, of Alberta, also presented their views, and Mr. Milliken, K.C., Solicitor for the Saskatchewan Pool, dealt with the hybrid ticket. These representatives made a very favorable impression on the Committee; they stated that the Pools were making a thorough study of every phase of the grain trade and only wished to make representations in regard to changes that they felt sure were practicable.

The Committee expect to have several more witnesses before them, including one or two from the United States, dealing with the question of protein as a factor in grading. The Board of Grain Commissioners will also appear and will be asked to explain their action in regard to the use of the hybrid ticket. While it is too early to predict what changes will be made in the Canada Grain Act, I think I may safely say that there is a general feeling on all sides of the House that something is wrong and that there will be no organized opposition to any recommendations which the Committee may make.

The Final Solution

If amendments are made, they will no doubt act as palliatives but, in the writer's opinion, the ONLY AND FINAL WAY TO COPE WITH THE SITUATION IS FOR THE FARMERS TO GET COMPLETE CONTROL OF THEIR OWN PRODUCT THROUGH THEIR POOLS AND THEN THEY WILL BE ABLE TO DIRECT ITS FLOW TO THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD AND REAP THE FULL BENEFITS THEREFROM.

Politics Taken Seriously

An Eastern View of the Western Farmer

(From the *Ottawa Citizen*)

In a recent issue, *The U.F.A.*, journalistic organ of the United Farmers of Alberta, notes the advice given by Mr. D. M. Kennedy, M.P. for Peace River, to the people of his Province to read Hansard, and editorially commends that advice. The course recommended is certainly a good one, but, even if it were otherwise, it would be well worth the attention of politicians everywhere.

For one thing, it may be noted as an important detail that Mr. Kennedy advises people to subscribe for Hansard by the session, at a cost of $3. Just by contrast, can anyone imagine any member for an Eastern constituency recommending his people to read Hansard, and pay for it? Just why an act so obviously natural in one case should appear so unthinkable in the other does not seem quite clear at first glance, but that it is a real difference, and with real meaning, must be abundantly clear to one who thinks the matter over.

The fact is that the ordinary voter in the East does not realise how his interests are bound up with the management of Dominion affairs. He thinks of Federal politics in terms of his own vote in the next election, and that vote he regards as something which has to do with party and, ultimately but very indirectly, with the good of the whole country.

But the Western farmer has before him day and night such subjects as land policy, grain acts, railways rates, and other concrete problems within Dominion jurisdiction that affect himself and his neighbors directly. Having such problems, these people have not only a common status but also a common interest in the fact that they are all newcomers in the West, and, as farmers, engaged in the same business.

Integral Part of Life

Consequently, family, social life, financial interest, and political connection all come within the same clear lines of demarcation. Their life is a strenuous one, and politics is an integral part of it. Convince these people that politics is a game and they make it a game like the sports in the arena of ancient Rome—to the death.

The results of this feeling are seen in the organization of these farmers. It works up to, or down from, a central body, but it covers their lives, from the pastimes of their leisure moments to the tremendous struggle for financial competence. They need to know what the politicians are doing and saying, for the acts of the politician are matters to them of life or death. No wonder they are advised to read Hansard.

Everyone has an equal interest in the Dominion with the Western farmer, but habit, social divisions, and the general complexity of modern life, hide the fact from too many in the East. It seems to the city dweller that politics and he can meet on terms of sport or mere flippancy, which is sadly the reverse of true. Not until some politician has learned how to bring the daily life of the family and the practical working of politics to a common plane shall we have real political leadership in Dominion affairs.

Alberta Government Will Divide Burden of Taxation With Nearer Approach to Equality

Supplementary Revenue Bears Much More Heavily Upon Farmers Than Any Other Class

Inasmuch as it would not have come into force in any case till the year 1931, and seeing that it aroused much opposition on the part of the cities and towns, the Government withdrew, just before the close of the recent session, a bill to amend and consolidate the Supplementary Revenue Act. A strong delegation, headed by Mayor Osborne, of Calgary, made representations that the proposals contained in the bill would greatly increase the amount of taxes payable under the act by the towns and cities, and objected that they had not had sufficient time to consider the question.

It is quite safe to predict that the bill, or one similarly designed, will come before the Legislature next year; for this reason it is the intention of the Government to equalize to a greater extent the incidence of the burden of this taxation. To do so it has been found necessary to depart from the principle upon which the Supplementary Revenue Act was based—that of taxation on land values only.

Many of the cities and towns of the West originally based their taxation on this principle; and one by one they have been forced to abandon that ground. Public improvements have to be paid for by someone. Residents of growing towns and cities, whose activities were creating land values, but who saw those values carried off by speculators, landed interests and corporations, were easily persuaded in the days when values, or, more strictly speaking prices, were steadily rising, that it was more just to make these interests bear a share of the cost of public services, than to place the burden of that cost to a larger degree on those whose residence, business and labor were causing the growth and expansion of the town and resultant land values. Hence the exemption of improvements in the scheme of taxation.

When the Orgy Ceased

The time came, however, when the orgy of speculation ceased and values, largely fictitious at the time, seriously declined. It became unprofitable on account of interest and taxes to hold suburban land. It was surrendered and passed in large quantities under the Tax Recovery Act and became the property of the taxing bodies. There was no sale for it and no revenue from it. Revenues had to be raised; so it was that taxation of improvements became the general practice. It is stated on good authority that Prince Rupert is the only city in the West which retains taxation on land values only.

When the Province of Alberta, faced with the necessity of raising more money to carry on the increasing activities of Government, inaugurated the Supplementary Revenue scheme, the general practice of preceding years was followed. A tax of two mills on the dollar was placed on all land, Crown lands being the sole exemption. For some time past it has been seen that, so far as this specific tax was concerned, the burden has fallen upon the farmers of the Province out of all proportion to their relative ability to pay, as compared with others.

Under no scheme of taxation ever devised has there been absolute equity; nor can there ever hope to be. Under forms of government where the will of one or of the few was imposed on the mass, there was no attempt at equity. The cardinal principle of taxation was to levy taxes where they could be collected. Under democracy, however, there must be a consistent attempt at justice and equity; and the determining principle of taxation has come to be widely recognized as that of the relative ability of each taxpayer to pay, as compared with other taxpayers.

In the light of this principle, surely even the authorities of our cities will not carry opposition to this Farmer Government to the extent that they will demand a continuance of a system of taxation which is obviously unjust. They also believe in equity; and if consistent, will not attempt to "save the city" sums of money at the expense of the rural community upon whose well being they are dependent.

On a Per Capita Basis

The subject of taxation is admittedly a difficult one, and the writer of this article does not assume to see through its many intricacies. In the long run, however, the reduction of the incidence of taxation to a per capita basis makes its terms understandable to any one. The Supplementary tax as at present levied, collects from every man woman and child in the rural areas the sum of $2.20 per annum. Those living in the cities of the Province pay $1.60 a head; while the inhabitants of the towns only pay 30 cents; and those of the villages 35 cents per head. The amount, it will be seen, considered on this basis, is in no case large; and it is the only direct taxation imposed for Provincial revenue.

The exemption of improvements from the operation of this tax, as has hitherto obtained, is unjust to the farmer for the reason that the greater part of his capital investment is in land; and upon this the tax was levied. The greater part of the invested capital of men in business in urban centres is in buildings and in many instances relatively little in land. It is the purpose of the Government to remedy this state of affairs and that was the intent of the bill under fire. The Equalized Assessment Board does not sit again till 1931; so that, even had the bill passed, it would not have taken effect so far as these amendments are concerned till that date. It remains to be seen what will be done next year.

N.F.P.

How "Bills" Introduced in Legislature Become "Acts"

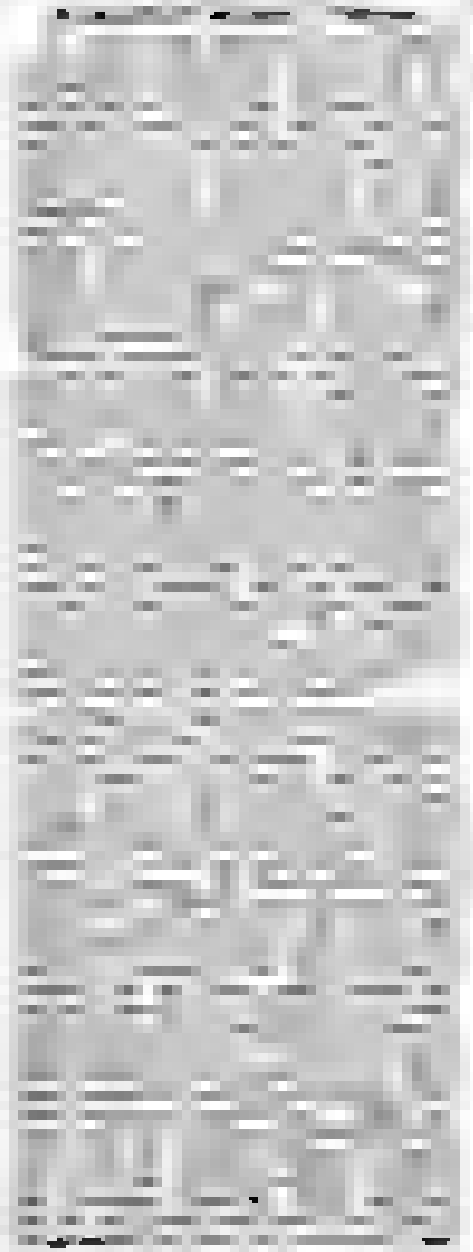






Some Impressions of Portugal





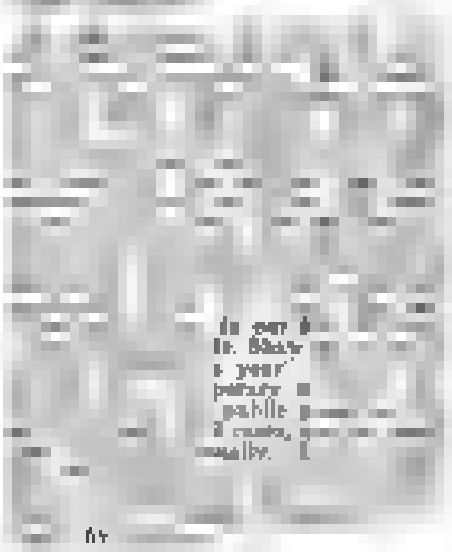














Bills Introduced But Not Passed at Recent Session

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

[illegible]

[illegible] Manager
[illegible] Elevators



[illegible] Pool [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

1929 [illegible]
Program Starts

[illegible] Service Notes

and answered to the apparent satisfaction of everyone present. The matter of extra elevator space was discussed.

The Monarch Local held a meeting on Tuesday, March 26th, at which E. H. Keyes was the principal speaker. He dealt in detail with Pool matters and answered a number of questions relating to grading and handling of the grain by the Pool. The travelling superintendent and the fieldman for the district were present and took part in the discussion.

At a U.F.A. meeting held at Crystal Lake, March 20th, Norman Nelson, Pool Fieldman, was present and after the meeting showed the Pool lantern slides which proved very interesting to all present. A Wheat Pool Local is being organized at this point in the near future. At the close of the meeting refreshments were served by the U.F.W.A. which were much enjoyed by all.

On Saturday, March 23rd, a very enthusiastic Pool meeting was held at Berrywater school. The delegate, J. J. Dunn, gave a short talk on progress [illegible] of the Pool. The elevator agent from Nelson, E. N. McLean, also [illegible] Pool elevator matters. The fieldman lead the discussion on Pool affairs and over fifty questions were asked and answered. The [illegible] orchestra during the [illegible] provided several very interesting numbers.

At a meeting held at Sunlight on March 4th a Wheat Pool Local was organized. One of the objects of the Local will be to work for the early construction of a Pool elevator at this point. It already has a strong Pool agency and has delivered from the 1928 crop up to March 31, 2[illegible],000 bushels of Pool wheat. This is the largest delivery point without a Pool elevator in the North country in the Province. The farmers are strongly for the early construction of a Pool elevator as there is a large amount of wheat still in their hands and also on account of the early harvest and delivery of wheat which is brought on by the combine methods of harvesting.

About 35 Pool signers attended a meeting at [illegible] on March 8th. Delegate Flesch, along with E. H. Keyes, superintendent of Pool field service and Norman Nelson, Pool fieldman, were present and addressed the meeting. The interest of the audience was shown by the number of questions asked and the discussion after the meeting. These speakers also addressed a meeting at Stirling on the 6th of March when there were 25 present. After the meeting refreshments were served by the ladies.

On March 7th these three speakers held a meeting at Warner and at Wrentham, there being 30 present at the former place and 40 at the latter. Warner is one of the largest delivery points in the Province and now has two Pool elevators which have handled between them over half a million bushels of wheat. Wrentham is also a strong Pool delivery point.

G-I Convention

On March 19th a very well attended convention of Subdistrict [illegible] was held at [illegible]. There were [illegible] delegates in attendance, [illegible] the [illegible] represent[illegible] [illegible] This was pretty nearly 3[illegible] [illegible]. There were also about 40 or 50 signers present. [illegible] Foreman, delegate for the district, gave a report of the year's work. Quite a discussion took place on the restriction clause of the distribution of the elevator earnings for 1928. As there had been no elevator at [illegible] for that season, this had been a much debated [illegible] point. While all of the signers agree that the patronage basis of distribution is the best and only system, still they feel that some provision should be made for those people who have not been able to use a Pool elevator and this particularly to the extent that they had already assisted in building the elevators already in operation. The greatest kick was that they had been informed by both the delegate and the director in January that the same system was to go on for that year that had been in force before, and then in May the whole thing was turned upside down without consulting the signers as a body. [illegible] P. Watson, fieldman, was present and spoke on this matter.

Some very important resolutions were discussed, one asking that locals and sub-district associations can be given proper standing was passed unanimously. Another asked that all resolutions be published in The U.F.A. and also a copy forwarded to locals for discussion where they were finally passed on to a convention of the delegates in [illegible].

The next convention is to be held at [illegible] and it was proposed to hold it prior to the annual convention in Calgary so that the business could be discussed

---

Recollections of 1925
or
"Three Tough"

He drove into town with a load of wheat,
With a box deck box and a high spring seat,
And up the planks to old Jack he went
Who told him the grade and the air he sent,
And yelled, "Open the doors, you can do your stuff,
But you can't have my wheat for your old 'three tough'!"

To the "National" then, with blood in his eye,
And as George walked out he heaved a sigh,
He climbed on the wheel and said to him,
"The thing to do is to take a [illegible]."
The fellow replied, "You have said enough,
When you ship it out [illegible] get three tough."

The doors were open and out he drove,
And into the A. P. straight he hove,
And to Sandy then, he made the boast,
"I will drive her on up the Pacific coast,
I won't sell my wheat, I will call your bluff."
All you fellows can say is just 'three tough'."

Sandy opened the doors, and the guy drove out
With a troubled face and a drooping snout,
And he yelled at Frank, "Come here and see
What [illegible] grade the wheat is, the [illegible]."
Frank took a look, said "Pretty fair stuff,
I would call that wheat a fair three tough."

Then on to the "Home," the last on the line,
James walked to the door, says the day is fine,
"Forget the day, take a look at my grain,
You fellows down here sure give me a pain."
As he dug in his hip for a chew of snuff
James says, "Old man, she is just three tough."

He dumped the load, and he swore, "By Thor,
I will feed it all to the Berkshire hogs,
When you see me in town with a load of wheat,
Your Sunday pants will be out in the seat."
And he drove away feeling terrible gruff
As he said to himself, "Three tough, three tough."

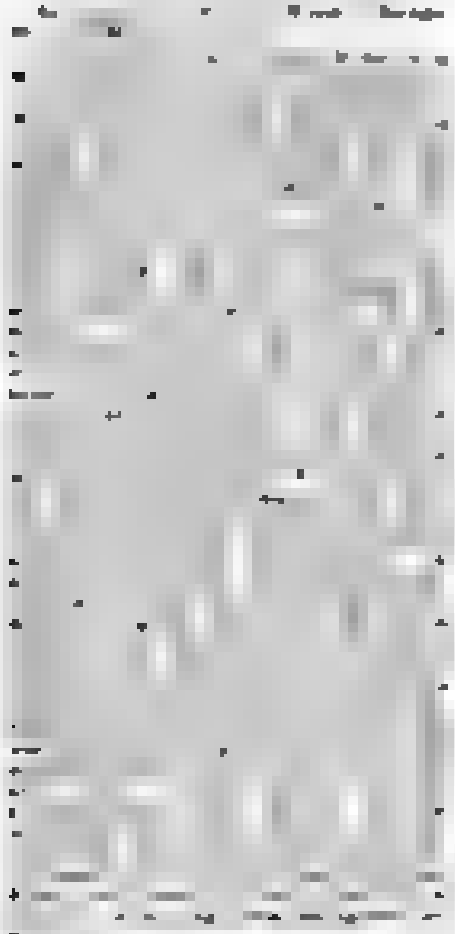
James shipped the wheat one fine fall day
And the government man got at his say,
He picked up the sample and laid it down,
He knit his brow and he pulled a frown,
He gave his old pipe an extra puff
As he wrote on the slip, "It's a poor three tough."

It is three long years since these lines were penned,
He has joined the Pool and that put an end
To the worries he had, now he hauls it in
And ships it out of his Special Bin,
His mind is at ease, for he knows well enough
It is "on the square" if it grades "three tough."

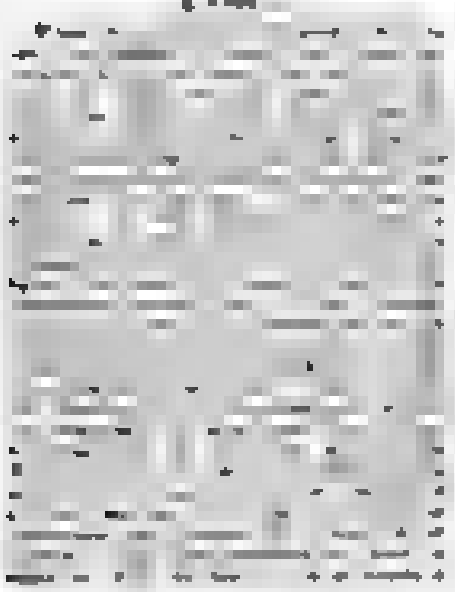
FERGUSON JAMES,
Alberta Pool Elevator Agent,
Hamilton, Alta.

News & Views

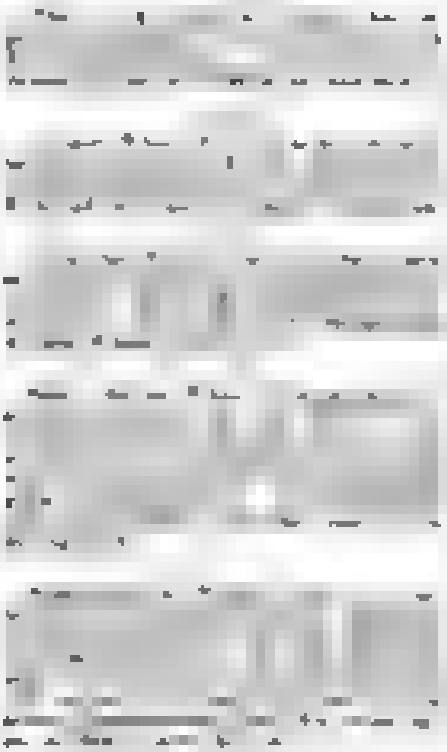
A Miller's Viewpoint on the Film



[illegible]

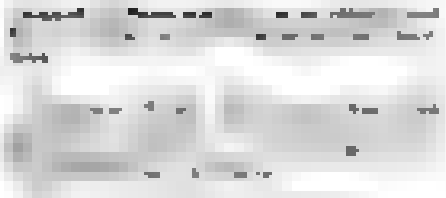


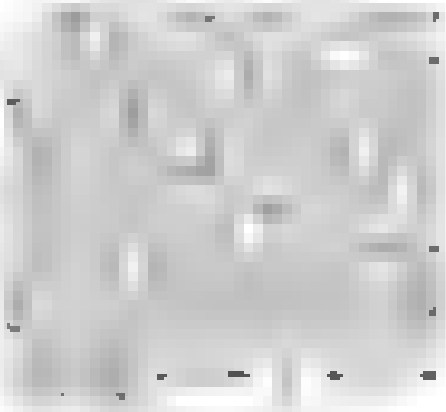


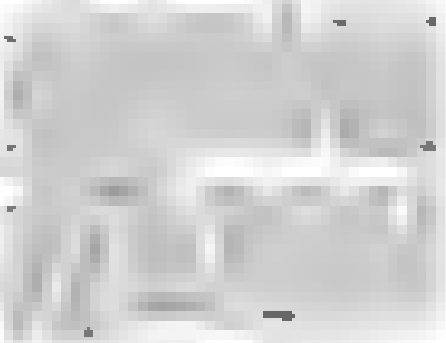


New Wheat Pool Locals















CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATION

[illegible]

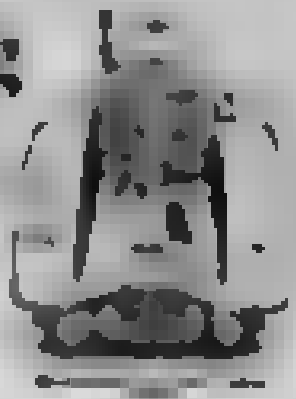


FORWARD

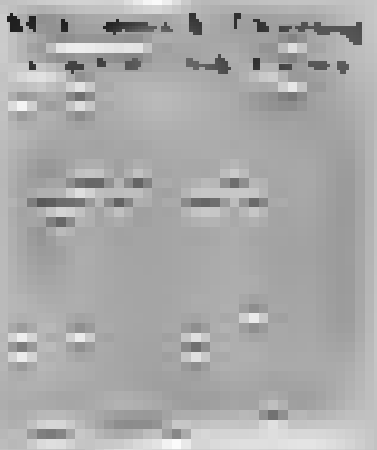
to the Better Farming

that comes from the use of progressive methods and Good Power and Tools

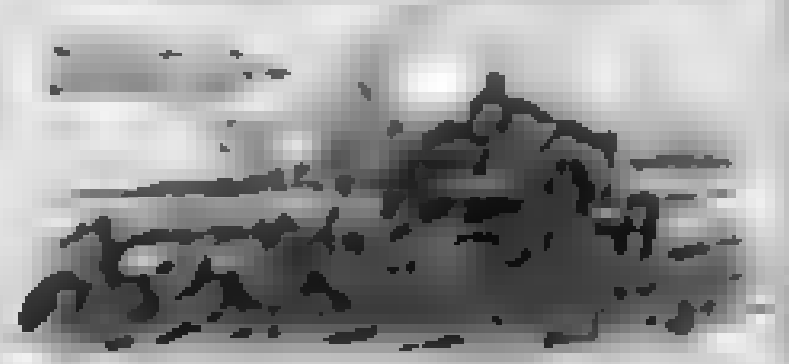












McCormick-Deering

Power Farming Equipment

Interests of the United Farm Women







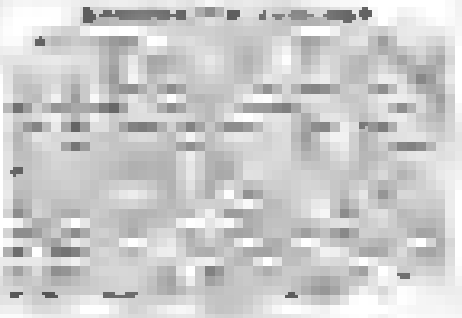




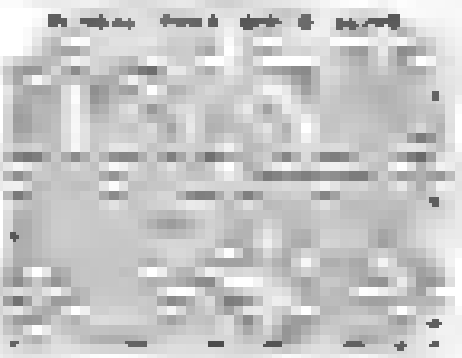


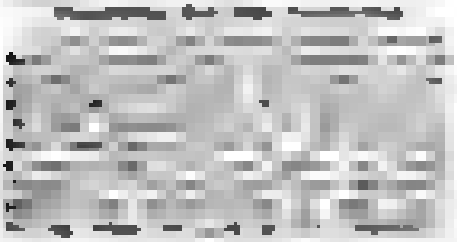












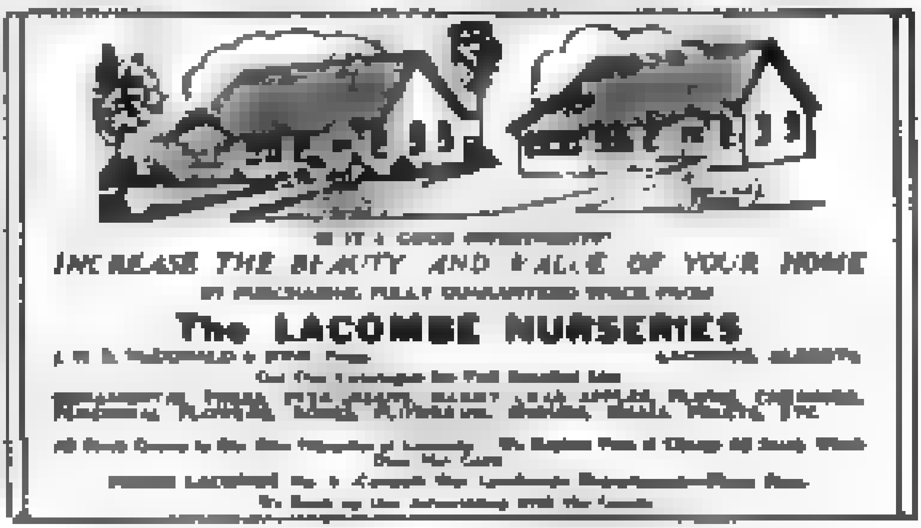


SUCCESSFUL MEETINGS

AT PARTRIDGE HILL







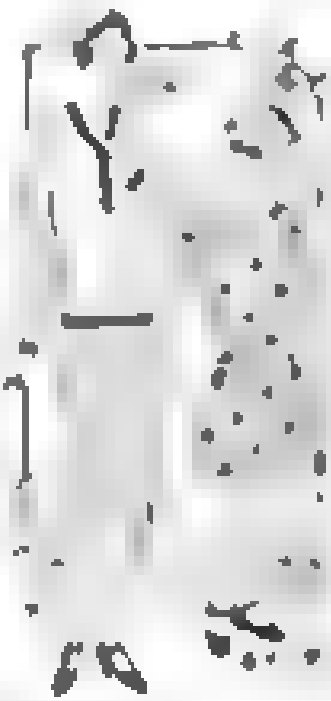
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PURE FLAKE LYE



U F A Land Services



"The U F A" Pattern Department



Seasonable Recipes

is required 60 inches wide and cut crosswise. The width of the drop at the lowest edge will measure extended is 2 1-4 yards. Price 6c.

A Noteworthy Suggestion

An editorial in the Ottawa Citizen, commenting on the cutting debate, quotes a definite Nationalist suggestion, made by William Irvine, M.P. for Wetaskiwin, in these words:

> I would ask them (the Government) now to call a conference of all the Governments of the British commonwealth of nations with a view to arranging a free trade policy within the commonwealth as a means of offsetting any increase by the United States.

This suggestion came at the close of an address limited by the rules to forty minutes. Mr. Irvine, "more cautious" than the proposer evidently had no opportunity to enlarge upon his suggestion but he did summarize in a sentence the benefits that he thought would arise from it. He said:

> In the first place, such a course would bind the loosely connected nations into an economic as well as a sentimental unit. In the second place, it would close up business to the United States that if they want to trade with Canada they cannot do it by the tariff route and in the third place it would reduce the cost of commodities to the Canadian people and enable them to offset the difficulties with which they would be confronted by the cutting off of the United States market to our live stock and our trade generally.

Mr. Irvine put Mr. Bennett's challenge to the Government to implement their low tariff policy "and find out that a good suggestion is just as good in itself whether it comes from a rebel or a supporter." There is a word in the budget speech of the Minister of Finance which states quite in accord with what Mr. Irvine proposes. Said he (Hansard):

> "As the years go by as the interchange quality of our domestic production must necessarily be marketed abroad. It is our desire to trade freely with any and all who are willing to trade with us. The policy of this administration is not a high tariff policy. It is a low tariff policy. Its policy is to encourage production at home and the marketing of all excess of production abroad."

The last issue Mr. Robb has made early arrangements with Australia and New Zealand with the West Indies, and with other countries within the British commonwealth of nations. Mr. Irvine's suggestion seems only a repetition or elaboration of what has been done already.

At this stage it is not necessary for anyone to restrain himself to Mr. Irvine's proposal but everyone, and especially the members of the Government and very especially the Minister of Finance, ought to give it serious consideration.

Mr. Irvine's speech will be found in "Hansard" of March 24th.

TECHNICAL DIFFERENCE

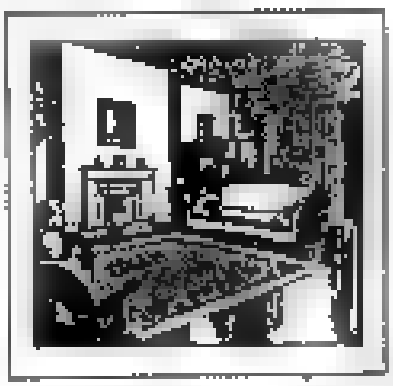
Judge: I cannot convict a woman, more especially not when you. You have left your wife. Do you realize that you are a deserter?

Sam: Judge, if you knew dat lady as well as Ah does you wouldn't call me no deserter. Judge: Eh? a refugee?



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for Every Room

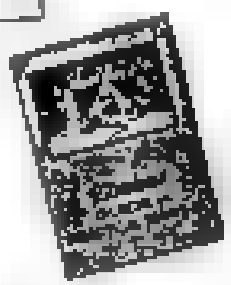


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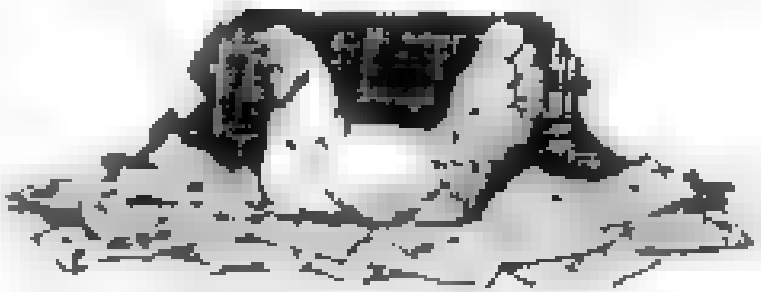
U. F. A. Junior Activities

A Message from the Junior President

Plans for the Junior Contests

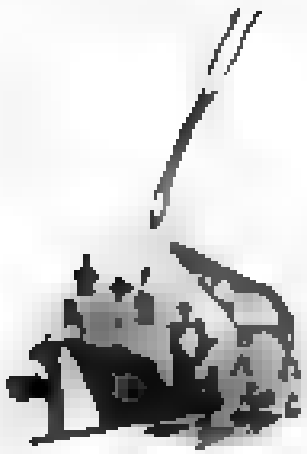
New Junior Leads





1000 EGGS—in Every Hen

AN AWAKENING IN QUEBEC



A New Trade Route

VANCOUVER

Buy Your BABY CHICKS

Rate of Wheat Pool Lauds

Lowest Wheat Pool Local

B. C. Legislature

Proposed School Bill

Address to Royal Bill

[illegible]

Pincher, Alberta.

A HOWLING GOOD TIME

[illegible]

A Good Foundation

[illegible]

In Selecting Teacher

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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NOW you can finish your floors at night in any color you wish, with absolute certainty that they will be dry to walk on by morning. This latest Bapco product is made in a wide variety of beautiful new colors equally suitable for floors, furniture, woodwork or linoleum. It brushes on smoothly and evenly ... does not show brush marks and Dries in 4 Hours with a serviceable, waterproof finish. Get a can from your nearest Bapco Dealer and freshen up your floors with bright, new color.

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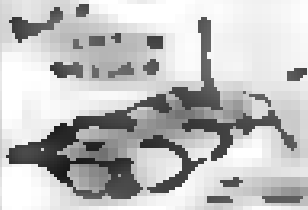
"CATERPILLAR" TRACTORS

[illegible]

UNION TRACTOR

[illegible]

WEEDS



[illegible]



[illegible]

NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL

[illegible]

Why Should You Own Your Own Farm?

[illegible]

Government Commission on Dairy Pool Handling

[illegible]

Do You Know?

[illegible]

poses producers that the three Pacific Pool boards were free to merge egg and poultry organizations. This is not the case, however, and members of the Egg and Poultry Pool are expected to ship their eggs to the Poultry Marketing Service at Edmonton and I expect that the new arrangements have been completed. An announcement will be made just as soon as the new amalgamated organization is ready to take the place of the existing egg marketing service.

Washington Farmers Fight Power Interests

(New York Nation)

Some time ago the Congress of Washington discovered that private power companies were charging their customers prices which were out of all proportion to the cost of the service. Why can't we have municipal power plants just as Tacoma has?" they asked. They learned that the two great distributing companies had the most interests. The law was such a loophole that for the state has a state power board which is the project and every phase of the development has been kept by the use of influence with members of Congress. But the state Grange decided to challenge the power trust and 31 mills will spend their summers in order to get a bill passed that will enable Washington to be made some day a state which the people and not a few rich men control. The trust is strongly entrenched in the power bodies at Olympia and has a big delegation of a dozen members in the legislature but the Grange and Washington Federation of Labor are determined that it shall be voted at the people next fall. The Grange is powerful in Washington and local organizations such as the Rotary clubs are generally anti-trust and the principle that the people should be protected seems good. Moreover, state income has a big kick coming to the city lights of Tacoma and demonstrated what even a city can do when it is honest and efficient in the city's public plant that "hogs private enterprise."

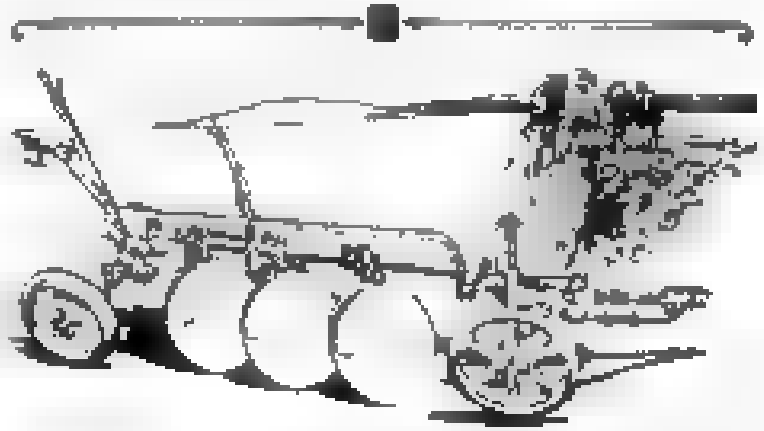
ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOLS

Ottawa, March 30th. The number of students regularly in the schools, universities and other institutions of Canada, as compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, is 2,000,000. There are 2,000,000 students in elementary public and separate schools, 30,000 in secondary schools, 40,000 in commercial schools, 42,000 in universities and colleges, 3,000 in preparatory schools, 10,000 in schools affiliated to universities and colleges, in addition to about 10,000 who are in schools for the deaf and blind, in business colleges, normal schools and other scholastic institutions.

The educational standing of the entire population is 5.60 in classes of grades and 300,000 in the country of higher grades. These do not include the greater part of pupil school pupils.

The expenditure on all public education during the year 1928-29 is given as $121,870,000.

"Ornamental shrubs and evergreens are in no way preferred to the requirements of individuals, due to the unsightly decay of a few which should be given an effort to make them grow." Mrs. Thos. Russell



These Plows Run Light On Roller Bearings

IF YOU use a disk plow on your farm, be sure to see the light draft disk plows that are built especially for Western Canada.

John Deere Nos. 62-A and 63-A

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Hitch is adjustable to correct line of draft no matter how many horses in the team. Eight horses, four and four abreast, may be used.

Every part is unusually strong. Main frame has no bolt holes to weaken it. Means longer life.

The No. 62-A has two disks. No. 63-A has three disks.

See these plows today. Make a working disk plow test on your John Deere dealer's farm. For the dependable information write John Deere Plow Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba, and ask for Booklet DB-18.

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THE WORLD'S MARK OF QUALITY. MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

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Deputy Prov. Treasurer

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

Campbell's Tested Seeds



Three Cars Must Go!

gives to the privately owned railway. The option of having two years to start and five years to finish now does not seem all right under existing conditions. Railway building has developed tremendously of late years, as we have seen during the very rapid development of the Hudson Bay railway, we should therefore meet the conditions between the two railways by having the same terms given to both with regard to construction.

Notice to the Settlers

I feel very much in sympathy with those settlers who have suggested that privately owned railways should be asked to put up some sort of security as a guarantee that they will go ahead with their work. Not only is it unfair to Parliament that the railway company should fail to carry out the construction work for which a charter is given, but it is particularly unfair to those parts of Canada where the charters are given. Parliament in 1903 chartered the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, came back for a charter for the northwest year. When a charter is given to a railway company the people very often flock into the districts affected, as many instances by the Sandford, in anticipation that the railway is going to be in it, and if construction is not gone on within a number of years, thrifty homeseekers are stranded on land who have settled there. It seems to me therefore, that we should put down as three years the time given to the railways to complete construction and at the same time we should give the settlers an equal opportunity for carrying His Majesty's mails.

FUR FARMING

Ottawa, Canada.—Fur farming in Canada has long since passed beyond the experimental stage and is becoming an established and important industry. A recent report issued by the Canadian Government Bureau of Statistics shows there were at the end of 1917 3,381 such farms in the Dominion, an increase of 671 over the preceding year. Of the 3,381 farms 3,051 were for ferrets an increase of 30 over the number reported in 1916.

The total property value of these farms, including breeding animals, is placed at $3,334,438, an increase of about $3,000,000 over the previous year, or 73 per cent. Prince Edward Island occupies first place in the industry among the Provinces of Canada, Ontario in second and Quebec third.

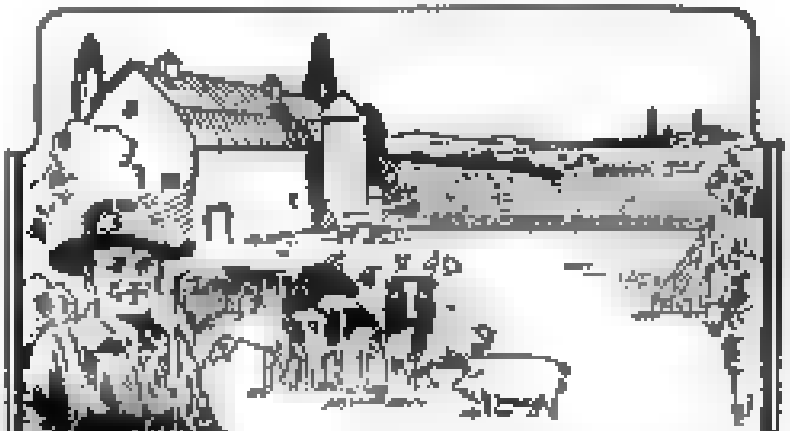
In the war under review 39,342 animals were born on the farms, of which 16,750 were silver foxes. The fur most coveted by the women of today. Sales of animals returned $2,0 1,081 to breeders, of which silver foxes yielded $2,301,616 for 12,403 animals, an average value of $ 05 per fox. Pelts sold during the year had a value of $ 54,180, and here again the silver fox was the leader accounting for $2 156,900 of the total.

TRIED IT AGAIN

The small boy was taking part in a Sunday service. He was only seven years old and resisted as well that he was observed.

"Well, Harry, and how did you get on?" asked the proud father, when he returned home.

"Why," thought I had done all right," replied Harry, "but they made me do it again. —Sab Reporter.



Are You Buying More Cattle

—seed, grain or equipment? If so, you may possibly require a loan.

The Bank of Toronto is always ready to aid responsible farmers in their financing—to give the experienced counsel and financial help that insures increased production and revenue.

Discuss your farm problems with our local manager.

This Bank is here to help you.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

H. B. HENWOOD, *General Manager*
J. A. WOOD, *Western Superintendent, Winnipeg*

Ship Your Grain
TO
UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

BANK OF HAMILTON CHAMBERS
WINNIPEG

LOUGHEED BUILDING
CALGARY

Get the fullest possible protection

NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Board of Commission Livestock Producers Meets in Winnipeg

Livestock Markets

Shipping Power of Livestock Pool Limited

Does the Pool Pay?

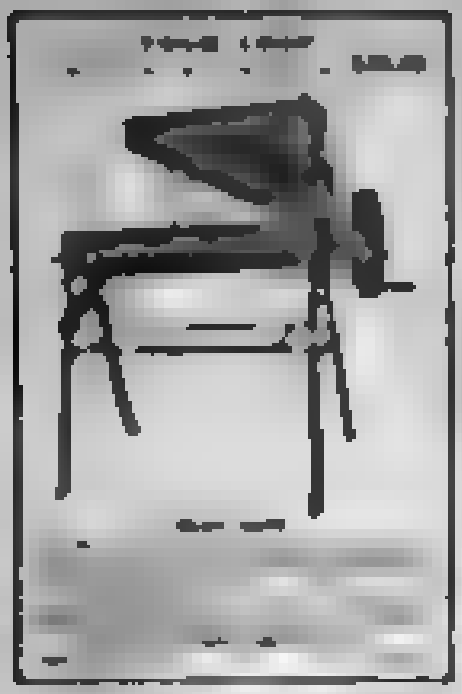
DIVIDENDS
FROM THE FARM

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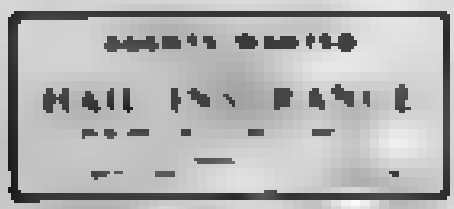
IMPERIAL BANK
OF CANADA

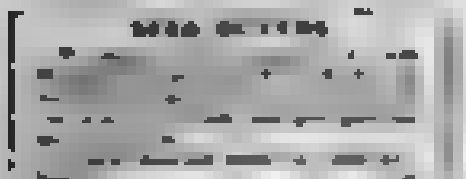
Assets of Over One Hundred and Fifty Millions

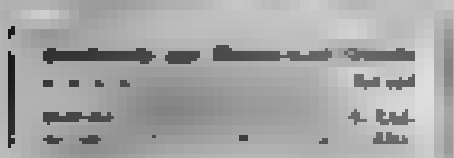





ATLACIDE








CANCER

returns, but as the good it can do, to the Province as a whole, or to humanity as a whole.

We have only the empty canvas with us. Its heart and vitals are missing.

BERT HOFFMAN

London, April 7, 1929.

Every letter published in the Correspondence section must bear the name and address of the writer. We cannot use a nom de plume. Our defence reserves. Initials can be used in the signatures of letters to the Veteran's Corner, provided the correct names and addresses are given in confidence.—Editor.

GOOD TASTE IN RIDICULE

(Olivia Cabral)

In delineating Miss Beerbohm, the well-known anti-cynic agrees with the charge of too sharp an humor and over-generous exaggeration as a writer in the Atlantic says. We do not expect a caricaturist to be just; we only want him to be humorous and Miss Beerbohm can be as delightfully ridiculous as anybody alive.

The question never rises as to whether he be draughtsman or writer he really excels; it is of the same consequence.

It is generally recognized that true humor appeals to something more than our mere sense of ridicule. It should reveal the author to be a man of sense as the satire may not be apparent to us altogether given up to sense. If caricatures were meant only to excite laughter then the author would be no more entitled to our applause than he who tickles us with a feather. Because Miss Beerbohm makes us laugh

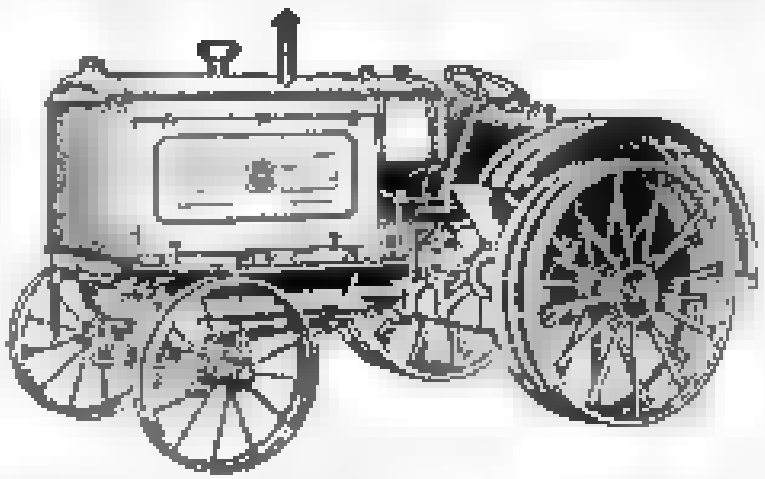
Addison views the attack of little humor as follows: "In following genealogy of Truth, he says was the founder of his family and he father of Good Sense and Satire was his father of Wit, who married a lady of a collateral line called Mirth. Wit and Mirth were the parents of Humor. Any humor which is not allied to good Sense and Morality descended from Truth, or Falsehood, as according to Addison's reasoning only a pretender to the title.

If as the Addison writer asserts, our modern standard of humor demanded nothing but the sweet nor should be Puritanical we have robbed a cruel rod for our backs of us all. How noble men and women could hope to survive the jibes of the writer whose very silliness would become as heavy as lead.

There are no doubt be moments of good taste in caricature as in poetry other forms of art and literature. Both are not like mustard, useless except they stir to interest the personality of the subject to be burlesqued should be treated with respect. There should be as anything as to natural defects of body or intellect which is not in the power of a person to amend. True a life is between good taste is rebuked by the worst men, but it is not fancy to beat a cripple with his own crutches.

The writer must be a person of intelligence and good sense should be able to find plenty of material for his humorous in the opinions he does hold without having to hold more personal weaknesses of the man he sets upon. Personal ridicule is a poisoned weapon and one about which a chivalrous man should think more before he uses it. It is like a two-edged weapon as Miss Beerbohm is finding out.

YOU GET MORE POWER



FROM A ROCK ISLAND TRACTOR

Rock Island offers you two models—the "F" for the farmer who wants a tractor capable of handling 3 or 4 plows and the "C" for the one who does not need such enormous power. Rock Island Tractors are strong, efficient, reliable all-purpose machines.

Write for particulars to nearest branch

The Waterloo Manufacturing Company Limited

Head Office: Waterloo, Ontario.

Portage La Prairie, Manitoba — Regina, Saskatchewan — Calgary, Edmonton, Alberta

Tariff of Fees

FOR

Motor Licences

BE SURE TO OBTAIN YOUR 1929 LICENSE PLATES BEFORE OPERATING MOTOR VEHICLE

LENGTH OF WHEELBASE IN INCHES

For motor vehicles not exceeding 100 in.	$15.00
Exceeding 100 in. but not over 105 in.	17.50
Exceeding 105 in. but not over 110 in.	20.00
Exceeding 110 in. but not over 115 in.	27.50
Exceeding 115 in. but not over 120 in.	35.00
Exceeding 120 in. but not over 125 in.	37.50
Exceeding 125 in. but not over 130 in.	40.00
Exceeding 130 in. but not over 135 in.	42.50
For every motor vehicle exceeding 135 in.	30.00

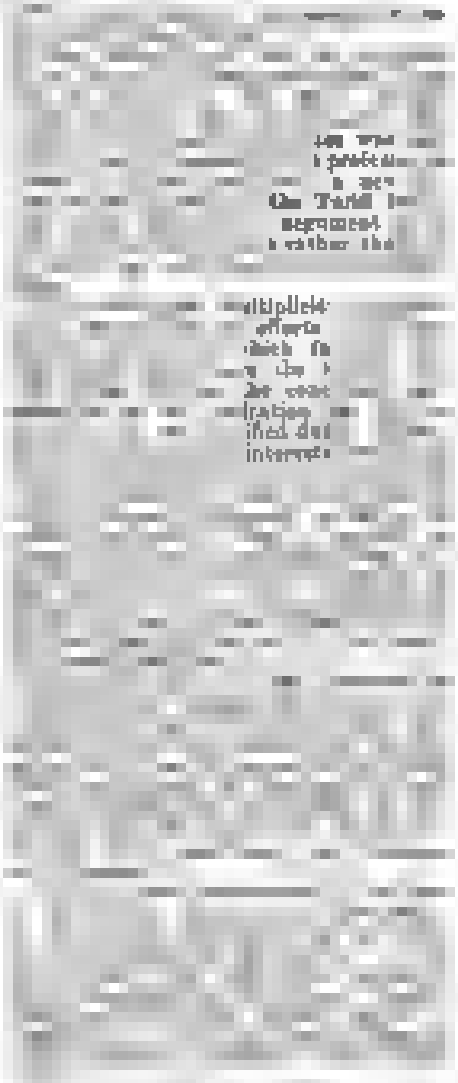
Dealers' Plates may be obtained on application to the Department of the Provincial Secretary, Edmonton, at the departmental offices in Calgary and Lethbridge, and from the Offices of the Clerks of the Court in the various Judicial Districts.

J. E. BRownlee,
Provincial Secretary.

E. TROWBRIDGE,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

Major Activities of Canadian Council of Agriculture in 1929

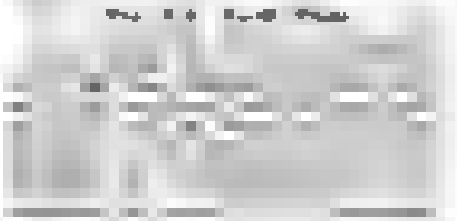






















THE POWER OCTOPUS OF AMERICA

(Toronto Star)

Gifford Pinchot, former Governor of Pennsylvania, gives, in *Current History*, the result of a survey of United States power control which indicates the forces which are arrayed against public ownership of electrical utilities.

The survey shows that 3,106 corporations out of 4,302—3,106 corporations which supplied, in 1920, 50 out of 89 billion kilowatt hours of electricity and served 90 out of 110 millions of people—are controlled by forty-one big holding companies. In addition, 277 other corporations are controlled by 125 smaller holding companies; 126 others by 31 investment companies allied with the big and the smaller holding companies. Out of 4,302 light and power corporations, only 93 are found to be entirely independent.

These are impressive figures. Forty-one big holding companies control three-quarters of the total number of corporations and three-quarters of the total kilowattage. Their production is fourteen times that of the publicly-owned Ontario Hydro plants.

Moreover, there are six major financial interests which control twenty-three of the forty-one holding companies. The General Electric Co. controls eight; Samuel Insull, seven; J. P. Morgan & Co., four; A. W. Mellon, two; Henry L. Doherty & Co. and H. M. Byllesby & Co., one each. And these are great financial interests, besides controlling twenty-three of the dominant forty-one holding companies, also exercise a joint control over twelve more of the great electrical corporations. "This," says Pinchot, "leaves six of the forty-one big power corporations not yet identified by the financial interests on their board of directors." And then he goes on to say:

> "The six major financial power interests, with 23 of the big holding companies under their direct control and 12 more under their joint control, actually control two-thirds of the country's entire electrical power production and have a little more than two-thirds of the country's population dependent upon them for electrical energy and service. . . . This six-sided power monopoly has been so successfully arrogant in playing state authority against federal authority and federal authority against state authority that the power monopoly has evaded anything approaching adequate legal restraint or regulation."

Mr. Pinchot further charges that "by dominating and ruthless constraint the trust funds of twelve of our (U.S.) leading insurance companies have been poured into power securities" to an extent represented by $680,000,000 in 1920 as compared with $72,000,000 in 1920. He adds:

> "The financial interests which have obtained a monopoly of our power are the dominating financial powers of the world. We have seen this monopoly attempting to corrupt the sources of both higher and primary education. We have seen it attempt to corrupt the press. We have seen it corrupt our elections. We know that the power banks, the power politicians, are striving for nothing less than a power dictatorship over the nation and all its parts."

These are things to be remembered when United States electrical interests are busy at work in Ontario, attempting to establish themselves in this Province where public ownership is now [illegible].

Odd Amount Bonds At Attractive Prices

We have prepared a special list describing a selection of bonds in unseven denominations, as well as a number of small unsold balances.

These bonds permit investors to obtain favorable interest returns upon small and moderate amounts.

Copy gladly furnished upon request.

Wood, Gundy Limited

Lindsay Building — Winnipeg, Man

Toronto, London, Ont. — Montreal, Ottawa — Hamilton, New York — Vancouver, London, Eng.

FRIENDLY CO-OPERATION *with* FARMERS

THERE is a spirit of service and co-operation about the Bank of Montreal which appeals strongly to our farmer-customers.

YOU are cordially invited to call at this Bank and discuss your financial problems with the manager.

Bank of Montreal

Established 1817

Total Assets in excess of $[illegible]

BISSELL 21 FT. WIDE DISK HARROW



Manufactured by—

T. E. BISSELL CO. LTD., ELORA, ONT.

LIVESTOCK

WHY PAY MORE FOR THE SAME ARTICLE. Maksemo-Grove Calf Meal is a well balanced ration and as near to a milk substitute as possible. For 100 lbs., $4.50; 25 lbs., $1.10. A. Gerson Grain and Feed Company, Ltd., 236 7th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta. Phones 3/4556—M3895. Write for catalogue.

FOR SALE.—REGISTERED SHIRE HORSE Ballions, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

SELLING REGISTERED HIGH CLASS DUROC Jersey weanlings. W. L. Gray, Milfort, Alta.

SWINE

"SUNNYSIDE" HAMPSHIRE PIGS PAY. Now booking orders, registered weanlings, born Feb. 20th, either sex, $42. Papers free. Fairmichaels, Morris, Alta.

BACON TOKENHURST, FARROWED MARCH 12. $10.00, with papers, at eight weeks. John Young, Bindloss, Alta.

FARM WANTED

WANTED—HEAR FROM OWNER GOOD FARM for sale. Cash price, particulars. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

FENCE POSTS, LUMBER AND FUEL

CEDAR FENCE POSTS—QUALITY, SIZE, WE ship "Allow Inspection." Fernie Timber Co., Box 667, Fernie, B.C.

FENCE POSTS—CORD WOOD, CORRAL POLES, All kinds. North West Coal Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

BUY YOUR LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, MILL- work, etc., from the old established firm selling highest quality B.C. coast lumber direct from mill to consumer since 1913. Save big money. Get bigger quality. Send your lumber bill, sketch or plans for our delivered price. Quantities guaranteed. Write for free plan folder and price list. Farmers' Mutual Lumber Co. Ltd., Holden Bldg., Vancouver, B.C. Bankers, Royal Bank.

LUMBER—BUY DIRECT FROM THE MILL AND get the best at the lowest possible price. S. E. Nelson, Winfield, Alta.

LUMBER—SAVE MONEY BY BUYING DIRECT. We have millions of best dry lumber in stock for immediate shipment. Write for our special prices. Sixteen years honest dealings with thousands of satisfied customers. Consumers' Lumber Co. Ltd., 227 Rogers Bldg., Vancouver, B.C. Bankers, Royal Bank.

LEGAL AND PATENTS

A. LANGLEY & COMPANY, BARRISTERS, SOLI- citors, Notaries, 121 8th Ave. W., Calgary, Alberta. Specializing in Domestic Law, including probate, divorce and settlement of estates.

FORD, MILLER & HARVIE, BARRISTERS, SOLI- citors, Patent Attorneys and Agents for all countries. 63 Canada Life Bldg., Calgary. Patent drawings and applications prepared by our own staff, covering survey and foreign service.

SHORT, ROSS, SHAW & MATHOOD—Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries. Imperial Bank Bldg., Calgary.

HELP WANTED

SEE YOUR EXPERIENCED FARM HELP HERE.—Germans, Hungarians, Czecho Slovaks and Russians. Orders taken by mail. The Star Colonization and Employment Service. S. H. Kidner, 124 2nd Ave. E., Calgary, Alta.

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED—PERSONS TO GROW MUSHROOMS for us in waste cellar or outhouse spaces, all summer. Earn upwards of $25.00 weekly. Commence now. Illustrated booklet for stamp. Dominion Mushroom Co., Toronto 3.

WE START YOU IN BUSINESS—AMBITIOUS men, willing to earn $30 to $75 weekly, we will get you big money making agencies Free. Men's Tailored Clothes; raincoats for men, women and children; shirts, underwear, utility clothing, underwear, wipeoverhose, sweaters, all offering you good profits. Good producers receive 8-cylinder automobile free. Apply at once, stating full particulars about yourself. Address: Federation, Dept. F-21 P.O. Box 2292, Montreal, Que.

SELL MADE-TO-MEASURE SHIRTS TO BIG MEN, small men and all men who are hard to fit. Wonderful sideline for clothing salesmen. Easy to earn $25 weekly additional profit. Big selection, beautiful samples free. Write Nielsen Shirt Company, Dept. X, Bannatyne Bldg., Montreal.

A Few Notes on the Farm Garden

By JOHN GLAMBECK

Once more spring is here and those of us—that is, most of us—who did not get away this winter to warmer climates, are beginning to look forward to the joys that come with spring.

About the beginning of April I begin to watch for my early tulips, and a little later for the gorgeous later kind. Dust storms we may have; but if you planted that shelterbelt you will not feel them so much. At any rate, they never hurt my tulips. Did you plant the tulips I advised you to plant last fall? If not, and if you have a little time during the first half of May and live within motoring distance of Milo, come and look at mine. If you do, I think you will go back regretting that you neglected to plant some yourself last fall.

A Start with Perennials

But, dear farm women, for your own good, for the sake of your children, and for the sake of beautifying Alberta, I appeal to you to set out a few old reliable perennials this spring. And if you do, I know the day will come when you will think kindly of me for giving you the advice. On former occasions I have mentioned in *The U.F.A.* a long list of hardy perennials that would do well in Alberta. Today I shall only name a few.

First, by all means set out a few iris; they are inexpensive, so easy to grow and so beautiful that they are worthy of first place in your list. There are about 180 varieties of them, but the yellow and blue are the most common. The iris was named after the goddess Iris, and they are the rainbow personified.

Then set out a few columbines, phlox, hollyhocks, gladiolus and peonies. All of these will multiply and after you once get a start you can increase your plots year after year. Then, if you want to be really magnificent, plant a few lilacs, spiræa and honeysuckle bushes. You can't possibly go astray with them. They are easy to grow, and they make a great difference in the appearance of your surroundings. Yes, I could tell you of a lot of others, but this will no doubt be all most of you can stand at one time.

CKUA RADIO PROGRAM

Following is the program to be broadcast from CKUA (University of Alberta, Edmonton, 516.9 meters) during the latter part of April.

Thursday, April 18th—3 to 4 p.m., Homemakers' Hour; 5:30 p.m., Children's Half Hour; 6 p.m., Dinner Hour of Music; 8 to 9 p.m., Concert Hour—Ukrainian Chorus; 9 p.m., Farmers' Program, Lectures, Question Box.

Sunday, April 21st—3 to 4:30 p.m., Musical Program.

Monday, April 22nd—3 to 4 p.m., Homemakers' Hour; 5:30 p.m., Children's Half Hour; 6 p.m., Dinner Hour of Music; 8 p.m., Young People's Program; 8:20 p.m., Affiliated Colleges Program; 8:45 p.m., Extension Lecture; 9 p.m., A Shakespearean Program—The tricking of Malvolio from "Twelfth Night," including a number of Shakespeare's songs.

Thursday, April 25th—3 to 4 p.m., Homemakers' Hour; 5:30 p.m., Children's Half Hour; 6 p.m., Dinner Hour of Music; 8 to 9 p.m., Concert Hour; 9 p.m., Farmers' Program—Lectures, Question Box.

Sunday, April 28th,—3 to 4:30 p.m., Musical Program.

Monday, April 29th—3 to 4 p.m., Homemakers' Hour; 5:30 p.m., Children's Half Hour; 6 p.m., Dinner Hour of Music; 8 p.m., Young People's Program; 8:20 p.m., Affiliated Colleges Program; 8:45 p.m., Extension Lecture; 9 p.m., Concert—University Radio Orchestra.

Personnel of the Farm Loans Board Named

J. C. Murray, A. H. Tovell and Geo. Bennett Named by Alberta Government

Subject only to final ratification by the Federal authorities, the Alberta Government has appointed, to administer the Long Term Loans Act, the following Board of three members; it is expected that the Board will be constituted not later than the middle of May, and possibly during the early days of the month:

J. C. Murray, of Edmonton, chief executive officer, and chairman of the Board. Mr. Murray has been for some years the chief field manager of the Credit Foncier in this Province. He has extensive financial experience, has been keenly interested in and a close student of similar farm loan schemes to that which will shortly be in operation in Alberta. Mr. Murray will be the only full time member of the Provincial Farm Loans Board.

A. H. Tovell, of Calgary, Manager of the Alberta Hail Insurance Board, will be another member of the Farm Loans Board. He is too well known to need any extensive introduction to Alberta farmers. He had many years of farming experience, and had long been an active worker in the organized farmers' movement before his appointment to his present position.

George Bennett, of Manyville, Director of the Alberta Wheat Pool, is the other member of the Farm Loans Board. He also is well known as a pioneer farmer of Alberta, and one of the founders of the U.F.A. movement, of which he has always been an active and energetic member.

All three men are of proved business capacity.

Inquiries in reference to the new Farm Loans scheme should be addressed to the Deputy Provincial Treasurer, Government Building, Edmonton. We hope to publish further detailed information in our next issue.

PEACE RIVER HOMESTEADS

About 6,000 homesteads or approximately 1,000,000 acres in the Grande Prairie district, Peace River, Alberta, and in the Peace River Block in British Columbia will shortly be thrown open for entry. This area includes land formerly held as forestry reserves lying between the sixth meridian and the British Columbia boundary line and bounded on the north by the south line of Township 81 and on the south by the Wapiti River. An additional area will also be surveyed and thrown open to homesteading. It is expected that entry may be made for some of these lands by about April 15th.

NOT ON THE MENU

Impatient Diner—Hey, waiter—hey!

All right, Sir, but we shall have to send out for it.—*Punch.*

POULTRY

CHICK SHIPPERS, ATTENTION.—FOR A PERIOD of ten days we are offering Blue Ribbon Baby Chick Shipping Boxes: 100 chick size, 30c; 50 chick size, 20c; 25 chick size, 15c. Anderson Grain & Feed Co. Ltd., wholesale distributors in Alberta and Saskatchewan for the Pratt Food Company Ltd., Daniels Model Incubator Company, Rosenville Egg Candlers, Petersime Electric Incubators. Write for catalog and compare our prices with any. Anderson Grain & Feed Co. Ltd., 204 7th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta. Phones M3666—M4594.

POULTRY DOCTOR—BIG MONEY IS MADE made from Poultry by all graduates of Shaw's Correspondence Poultry Course. Description Booklet Free. Write Dept. P.C., Bay-Charles, Toronto.

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.—FOR THE DAYS we are offering Incubators and Brooders, both oil and Electric, at a 10 per cent reduction. Anderson Grain & Feed Co. Ltd., 204 7th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta. Everything in Poultry Supplies. Phones M4554—M3666. Write for catalog.

HATCHING EGGS FROM SELECTED PENS winter layers, B.O.P. strs. Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes, $1.50 setting. Stanley Montpleiser, Morrin. Phone 906.

PURE BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, PENS PEN $4.00. Mrs. C. Symins, Bidwell, Alta.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM PENS which laid throughout severe cold weather, $1.25 setting. George Kennedy, Barnley, Alta.

BABY CHIX AND HATCHING EGGS—S.C. RHODE Island Red, Barred Plymouth Rock. For April and May hatch chix, $20.00 per hundred; for Pens, $25.00 per hundred. Hatching Eggs, $2.00 per setting of 15 eggs; $10.00 per hundred. C.P.R. Transportation Pens, Strathmore, Alta.

ALBERTA—HOME OF BIG TURKEYS. LOTS OF eggs. All breeding stock. Alberta Bronze Turkey Breeders Association. W. C. Lyle, Secretary, Arrowwood, Alta.

PUREBRED ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA Hatching eggs, $2.00 per setting or two for $3. Mrs. A. Patterson, R. 2, Didsbury, Alta.

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS FOR HATCHING, 35c each. W. G. Green, Iron, Alta.

TURKEY EGGS FOR SALE FROM GOVERNMENT banded stock, 75c each. Mrs. John Doust, Spokeley, Alta.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, $1.50 PER FIFTEEN.—Mrs. Annie Thompson, Vilna, Alberta.

BABY CHICKS FROM BEST FLOCKS IN ALBERTA. Barred Rocks, White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes. Bred to lay. Calgary Laidbird. Write for price list. Gerbert, 1426 Seventeenth Avenue West, Calgary. W2141.

PUREBRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, $3.00; two, $5.00. Mrs. James Miller, Box 82, Crossfield, Alta. Phone 1210.

"CANADIAN EGGBRED" BABY CHICKS FROM Blood Tested Flocks are more profitable to Commercial Egg Producers. Infusion of NEW BLOOD through scientific cross-breeding increases vigor and egg production and eliminates weakness and mortality due to in-breeding. Write for catalogue. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks and Wyandottes. Canadian Hatcheries, Limited, 644 Cambie St., Vancouver, B.C.

S. C. WHITE AND S. C. BLACK LEGHORNS, cockerels, booking orders for baby chicks, hatching eggs. Sterling Int. Wetaskiwin, 3808 13-A St. West, Calgary.

PROVEN QUALITY S. C. W. LEGHORN BABY chicks from our high producing 2-3 year old hens. Hatching eggs, breeding stock. Member B.O.P. Association. Olson's Egg Farm, Olds, Alta.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED BABY CHICKS May and June range and pen eggs, headed by very fine cockerels. Lyle Poultry Farm, Arrowwood, Alberta.

THE WESTERN HOG FARM WHITE WYAN. Rocks baby chicks. Booking orders for May and June. Are booked up for April. Ruby's strain direct for 12 years. Chas. G. Dawson, Ambrose, Alta. Phone Ross, Strathcona.

BABY CHICKS—CANADA'S BEST-TO-LAY, 100 per cent alive. Leghorns, $17.00; Barred Rocks, Anconas, $18.00; Rhode Island Reds, Minorcas $19.00; White Rocks, Wyandottes, $20.00 per hundred. 12 month Poultry Course Free. Chicks from Pen Matings, 25c each. Pub-o-Pep Chick Starter, 50 lbs. Biologically Tested, Guaranteed, Analysis Free. Incubators, Brooders. Free catalogue. Alex. Taylor's Hatchery, 268 Furby St., Winnipeg, Man.

Classified Section

RATE—Five cents per word. Five insertions for the price of four; nine for the price of seven; thirteen for the price of ten; twenty-six for the price of nineteen.

TERMS—Cash with order.

Count each initial as a full word, also every group of four figures as a full word. Name and address MUST be counted as part of the advertisement and must be paid for at the same rate.

Address all correspondence to "The U.F.A." Lougheed Bldg., Calgary, Alta.

LARGE WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, $2.50 PER setting of 15 postpaid. Noel Featherbrough, Morrin Alta.

EARLY HATCHING EGGS FROM GOOD STRAIN Bronze turkeys, $4.50 per setting of nine. Pure-bred White Wyandotte Eggs, $1.50 setting of fifteen. Mrs. Barfield, Barfield, Alta.

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